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WORKING GROUP OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD301552 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 30, TASS--Kalevi Sorsa--chairman of the working group of the Socialist International on the problems of disarmament (chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland) as well as members of the working group--the general secretary of the Socialist International Bernt Karlsson, representatives of the Socialist Party of Austria, the French Socialist Party, Social-Democratic Party of Germany, the Party of Labour (PVDA) of the Netherlands, the Socialist Party of Senegal, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, and the Party of the Democratic Action of Venezuela have arrived in Moscow today.

In explaining the aim of the visit to Moscow, Kalevi Sorsa, in a message to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, reported that the working group of the Socialist International would highly appreciate it if it were granted an opportunity to inform the Soviet leadership on its activity as well as to hear his opinion on the chief problems of putting an end to the arms race and achieving disarmament.

In his response message, Leonid Brezhnev, confirmed the proposals on the development of the dialogue and cooperation with the Socialist International and its constituent parties on the problems of struggle for detente, disarmament and peace and expressed the readiness of the Soviet side to organize in Moscow a meeting with the representatives of the working group of the Socialist International.

The chairman of the working group of the Socialist International Kalevi Sorsa was met by alternate member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU Boris Ponomarev.

Finland's Ambassador to the USSR E. Hallama was among the welcoming party.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD011754 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament problems.

Taking part in the ensuing talk was Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the conversation were members of the working group of the Socialist International: Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, and chairman of the group; Bernt Karlsson, general secretary of the Socialist International; Walter Hacker, secretary for international affairs of the Board of the Socialist Party of Austria, secretary of the group; Lionel Jospin, secretary for international affairs of the French Socialist Party; Alfons Pawelczyk, chairman of the Subcommittee of the FRG Bundestag on Questions of Disarmament and Control over Armaments; M. van der Stoel, member of the leadership of the Netherlands' Party of Labour; Habib Tiam, secretary for international affairs of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the National Assembly of Senegal; Jose Miguel Bueno, member of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Enrique Tejera Paris, secretary for international affairs of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela.

Having noted that the Socialist International was paying increasing attention to the disarmament problem, which the CPSU has always considered crucial and vitally important for the working people of all countries, Leonid Brezhnev set forth comprehensively during the meeting the CPSU leadership's approach of principle to these problems. He stressed that in the seventies it proved possible to secure a visible relaxation of tensions and to push back the devotees of "cold war". The Final Act signed in Helsinki is a code of rules for peaceful coexistence, whose relevance transcends the European framework. The ground was paved for a series of important steps limiting the arms race, above all, to SALT I and SALT II. The first agreement was provisional and limited. The SALT II treaty goes a longer way. As noted by Leonid Brezhnev, this treaty not only sets quantitative and qualitative ceilings for strategic armaments, but is probably even more important--it opens up prospects for further progress in the same direction.

At the same time Leonid Brezhnev called attention to the fact that the enemies of detente and disarmament had not laid down their arms. If they are not rebuffed, they may nullify all the useful things achieved so far. The keynote of our party's foreign policy is to safeguard detente, to secure progress in disarmament, and to extend and deepen peaceful international cooperation. The social-democratic movement, too, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, can do many things for endings the arms race.

Those who have marched the roads of war will never forget its lessons. Everything must be done for the rising generations to know only the roads of peace, cooperation and mutual understanding. But weapons of mass destruction are being made more sophisticated each day. The danger of their further spread across the world has become real. It will be a disaster for humankind if anyone puts them to use. It is essential for the peoples to understand this awesome danger. And it is the duty of communists and social-democrats, the duty of the working-class movement all over the world to help them understand, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

Touching on imperialist propaganda speculations on the so-called "Soviet threat", the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that this lie is needed as a smokescreen by the initiators of the arms race, including those who are now pushing plans for turning Western Europe into a launching pad for American nuclear weapons targeted on the USSR. These forces are playing a dangerous game with fire.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev stated, does not threaten anyone, and does not intend to, nor ever will, attack anyone, and does not intend to, nor ever will, attack anyone. The Soviet Union--from its leaders and to any worker or farmer--aspires to lasting peace sincerely, with all its heart, and in building its defences it does nothing in excess of what is absolutely necessary to ensure its security and that of its allies. The Soviet Union is persistently offering to reduce the armaments and armed forces of both the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. It has submitted dozens of proposals on this score. Unfortunately, our Western counterparts make all sorts of excuses to sidestep any real accords on disarmament. That, in fact, is the only reason why the arms race is continuing.

Leonid Brezhnev urged to go from words about disarmament to concrete deeds. We, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, for our part, intend to act in precisely this direction, and will strive to create stimuli for real disarmament. Building a climate of confidence and mutual understanding is decisive for progress in disarmament.

The CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev stressed in conclusion, will continue to work for constructive contacts with socialists and social-democrats, and for a constructive dialogue with all other democratic and peaceable forces.

We are pleased with what has already been achieved on this plane, and are prepared to continue expanding this kind of relationship. The main thing is, after all, that we have common tasks of vital importance for the future of all nations.

The members of the working group of the Socialist International listened attentively to the statement by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In his speech Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the working group of the Socialist International, expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and conveyed to Leonid Brezhnev warm personal greetings and the best of wishes from Willy Brandt, chariman of the Socialist International. We, he said, are deeply grateful to you for your readiness to carve out time for this meeting and exchange of views with us on questions of disarmament, the most urgent problem now confronting mankind. We regard this as an expression of your personal resolution not to spare efforts in the struggle for disarmament and relaxation of international tensions.

The creation a year ago, of the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament reflected the growing concern among socialists and social democrats over the continuing arms race and the threat it posed to the security and well-being of all peoples. We see no reasonable alternative to detente and we firmly believe that, to preserve the level of political detente reached, we must make new steps towards a universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Our meeting is taking place at a crucial period. A mere three and a half months ago you, Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President Jimmy Carter signed the SALT II treaty in Vienna. We consider this treaty as a gratifying historic step in the process of establishing control over the strategic armaments. We hope that it will be ratified in the near future and that further negotiations will begin without delay on new quantitative and especially qualitative limitations of the strategic armaments.

We are now at a crossroads: The decision we are to take in the coming months and years will determine the development of the entire international atmosphere. What we have in store for us is either major successes in the field of disarmament or a period of a new dangerous phase in the arms race in the coming years. We are now faced with the danger of losing the fruits gathered during the decade of detente.

We believe in the effectiveness of organized struggle for peace and disarmament, which enjoys the support of the popular masses. They are also prepared to recognise our responsibility with regard to the efforts taken on a world scale.

During our meetings with the President of the United States, representatives of nonaligned countries and the UN secretary general we voiced a resolute appeal for detente and disarmament.

We would like to make a similar appeal here in Moscow. Knowing your long-standing commitment to the policy of peace we are convinced that we shall get the most positive response from you.

The general secretary of the Socialist International, B. Karlsson, said in his statement that the visit of the delegation of the Socialist International to the Soviet Union is a first visit of such kind and has a truly historic character. This initiative has been due to the sense of urgency in the struggle to control armaments, disarmament and detente.

Our meeting, he continued, became indispensable because of the continuously increasing arms race and the technological sophistication in a military field, a process which develops its own momentum and tends to get out of control.

We are especially sensitive to the necessity of establishing control over armaments and of disarmament now that we are on a visit to the Soviet Union, a country which has lost more lives during the Second World War than any other country--20 million people, a country in which the Nazi military machine caused such enormous destruction but which made the chief contribution to the destruction of that machine.

Our visit should be considered as a kind of a dialogue between socialists and communists on the problem of disarmament which is our common concern.

The Socialist International intends to continue to expand its activity in the field of control over armaments and disarmament. The activities of the working group headed by Kaleva Sorsa will continue till the congress of the Socialist International. The coming years will see the subject of disarmament transformed into a major factor in the work of our organizations and parties in different countries, whose affiliation is over 15 million people.

Our delegation has arrived at Moscow at the time when the world is on the dangerous brink of a new and even more dangerous stage in the arms race. It is from this viewpoint that we must approach our tasks.

Allow me, on behalf of the Socialist International, to express our appreciation for the invitation to take part in the discussion and negotiations now held here.

Also present during the discussion were Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov and Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee V.S. Shaposhnikov.

The meeting was held in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

Sorsa on Talks With Brezhnev

ID011830 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--After a visit paid to Leonid Brezhnev by the working group on disarmament of the Socialist International its Chairman Kalevi Sorsa said to Soviet journalists:

The working group on disarmament of the Socialist International met today with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

This meeting was the beginning of our talks on disarmament with the leadership of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. Leonid Brezhnev set forth in detail the Soviet Union's position on the problems of disarmament and said the Soviet Union is determined to seek a peaceful settlement of international problems.

"Then the general secretary of the Socialist International and myself made on behalf of the group a statement concerning the activities of this group whose job is to prepare a report on disarmament problems for the congress of the Socialist International which will be held next year. Our international organization intends to include disarmament problems and practical measures in this field in its new program of basic principles which is being drafted now."

Helsinki Radio Comment

LD011712 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] [announcer] The working group on disarmament of the Socialist International, led by its Chairman Kalevi Sorsa, has met the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev. During its visit the working group has had talks with the Soviet leadership on problems concerning disarmament. The working group on disarmament earlier met U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

[Moscow correspondent Reijo Nikkila] The meeting with the Soviet head of state took longer than the delegation expected. This is the first time that the Socialist International, formed by socialist and social democratic parties, has had official talks with the leadership of the world's most important Communist Party. Although the discussions in the Kremlin were limited to matters of disarmament, the meeting will be of importance for the contacts between the Western socialists and the Soviet communists, (?said) Chairman Sorsa, who regarded the meeting as historic.

At the meeting Sorsa hoped for the speedy ratification of SALT II and for talks to be started without delay on above all the qualitative limitations of strategic arms. Sorsa promised that the socialists and social democrats will be ready to accept their responsibility for the efforts for disarmament on a worldwide scale.

They very international and representative working group of the Socialist International is going through disarmament matters here in Moscow with leading Soviet experts and will meet representatives of civic organizations. After the 4-day stay in Moscow the group will then draft a final report for the member countries of the Socialist International, which among other things will include recommendations for the disarmament policies of the member parties in the organization and an appeal to the public. [Begin recording of question and answer]

Within less than 6 months the delegation you are heading has met in these disarmament matters first the U.S. President, then the head of the state chairing the nonalined movement and also the UN secretary general and now the Soviet head of state. Do you feel that your message has reached home, and have you obtained sufficient necessary material for your disarmament report?

[Sorsa] The group set out from the premise that it cannot sufficiently study disarmament problems with its own thoughts alone, but that it must have contacts with the most important forces in the world that really decide these matters. In this respect the contacts have been very useful from the point of view of (?this) group. [end recording]

Meeting With Other Officials

LD022038 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

["Business-Like Discussion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Meetings were held here on October 1 and 2 between the members of the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament problems and Soviet public leaders, specialists on disarmament questions. Discussion of disarmament problems, ways of expanding and deepening international cooperation continued in the course of the conversations.

Taking part in the discussion were members of the Socialist International's Working group--K. Borsa, B. Karlsson, W. Hacker, L. Jospin, A. Pawleczyk, M. van der Stoel, H. Thiam, J.M. Bueno, E. Tejera Paris. From the Soviet side--Vadim Zagladin, Georgiy Arbatov, Nikolay Inozemtsev, Lev Tolkunov, Mikhail Kozlov, Valentin Falin, Vitaly Shaposhnikov and others.

LOSIK EXAMINES 'TANK MENACE'; WARSAW PACT, NATO CONFIGURATIONS

LD021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Marshal of Armored Troops Prof O. Losik, Hero of the Soviet Union: "Mirages of the NATO Strategists; the 'Tank Menace' Fabrications and Reality"]

[Text] The SALT II treaty signed in Vienna is designed to make a major contribution to the limitation of the strategic arms race. At the same time it paves the way for easing the military danger as a whole and for specific intitatives for limiting both nuclear and conventional arms on the basis of nondetriment to any side. The treaty inspires hopes for the improvement of cooperation between states with different social systems and the curbing of the arms race, which costs the peoples so much.

But this prospect does not suit certain circles in the Western countries. Fulfilling their social mandate, the propaganda apparatus and certain political and military figures in the NATO countries would like to discredit the Soviet state's peace-loving policy in an attempt to ascribe aggressive designs to it. Fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" are being dragged out again, as they were during the worst years of the cold war. While there is silence about Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening international security and halting the arms race, fabrications about the Soviet Armed Forces "military doctrines" and garbled data on the correlation of the military potentials of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states are disseminated.

One of the theses with whose aid the NATO countries' leaders want to keep the public in a state of tension and extort further billions of dollars for military purposes is the allegation of the European socialist states' "superiority" over the West in terms of conventional armaments and in particular the "Soviet tank menace" allegedly looming over Europe. There are many arguments on this theme--from overtly inflammatory arguments to veiled ones pretending objectivity. They are reiterated from one day to the next by journalists, parliamentarians and ministers, citing fabricated figures regarding the number of Soviet tanks and other types of weapons.

The stoking of fear over Western Europe's "defenselessness" and the Soviet Union's "aggressive designs" has ranked among the anti-Soviets' most primitive methods since the October Revolution. [paragraph continues]

The reputation of these malicious fabrications lies in our state's traditionally peace-loving policy and its history spanning more than 60 years. Imperialism has always expatiated about the "Russian" or "Soviet" threat but it was the Kaiser's Germany which invaded our country in 1918, the entente countries in 1919, the Japanese in 1938-1939 and the fascists in 1941.

The course toward peace, disarmament and detente is inherent in the nature of our socialist state and our system. It is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. But our ideological opponents maintain quiet about this.

Of course, the Soviet Union and its friends have a powerful military potential, including in Europe. But it is a case not of superiority, which we have never sought and do not seek, but only of the need to insure the socialist community's effective defense and the inviolability of its borders. If you look truly objectively without misrepresenting the facts or artificially inflating the significance of any one type of weapon, at the overall correlation of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in terms of the aggregate potential of all types of arms, it will obvious that it is now approximately equal. "Ultimately," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "it is a fact that overall military equilibrium exists in Europe even if the structure of each side's armed forces has its own distinctive features."

It is clear to the military specialist that in analyzing the armed forces of a particular state or grouping it is inadmissible and, from the viewpoint of military science, ignorant, to overemphasize just one type of weapon or category of troops--tanks, for instance, troops' combat potential and the correlation of forces are determined by their overall potential. After all, wars are waged with the use of all available forces and facilities: motorized troops, tanks and antitank weapons, missile troops and artillery, aircraft and so forth. The structure of the armed forces of each of the military groupings in Europe--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--has its own features by virtue of specific historic and geographic factors, and military concepts and doctrines.

Thus the structure of NATO, which emerged on the crest of the cold war with the aggressive goals of "rolling back" socialism in Europe, still bears the imprint of the "massive retaliation" doctrine with the use--and first use, moreover--of nuclear weapons. The orientation toward nuclear weapons was also preached by the Pentagon and the NATO strategists as the most "advantageous" economically (expenditure per unit of firepower was lower here than for conventional armaments). This must be considered in examining the presence in the NATO troops configuration of particularly large-scale groupings of tactical and strategic nuclear missiles, tactical and army aircraft and other highly effective types of weapons.

The question arises: Why is the West inflating the question of the role of Soviet tanks, thus deviating from the only correct method for comparing the correlation of forces on the basis of all parameters and types of weapons in the possession of each side? If we follow the NATO strategists' logic, the Warsaw Pact countries, in organizing their armed forces, should copy the NATO countries in order then to manipulate the "bare" figures of the number of tanks, guns, aircraft and so forth. But even this comparison would not be accurate since it would not take into account the qualitative parameters of combat equipment, the features and dimensions of the territories where the troops are deployed, the quantity and quality of roads and other important factors, including political and socioeconomic factors.

In imposing on the Western public their own approach, which essentially deliberately obscures the issue, the NATO ideologists know what they are seeking and why they are misleading their countries' populations.

NATO has enormous military potential capable of resolving tasks not only of a defensive but also of an offensive nature. The numerical strength of the NATO countries' armed forces now totals 5 million, including over 3 million in Europe. The bloc's command has 70 divisions, over 3,000 aircraft and a large quantity of other combat equipment and armaments at its disposal. Special mention should be made of NATO's nuclear potential. On West European territory alone there are over 8,000 U.S. nuclear warheads and over 3,000 delivery vehicles for them. Each division in the NATO Allied Armed Forces thus has over 100 tactical nuclear warheads.

As for tanks, as of today the NATO Allied Armed Forces have over 11,000, including 4 6,500 in central Europe. Counting the European NATO members which have not provided contingents for the bloc's allied forces, the number of NATO tanks on the continent totals over 17,000. On the territory of NATO's non-European members (the United States and Canada) there are over 7,000 tanks. In addition about 1,500 tanks are stored at U.S. depots in Europe and can in practice be brought into action at any moment. Finally, in addition to tanks NATO has about 30,000 self-propelled guns, armored transport vehicles and other armored facilities.

An expensive program, dangerous to the cause of peace, for the development of the ground forces' conventional arms, above all tanks and antitank weapons, is being implemented to the cry of the "Soviet tank threat." Modernization of the M-60 and Leopard-1 tanks is being completed, as a result of which their effectiveness should increase 30-40 percent. The program for the development of the bloc's armed forces for the next 5-7 years provides for the delivery of about 9,000 of the new XM-1 and Leopard-2 tanks which, in the opinion of Western military specialists, will have firepower, mobility and armor protection 1.5-2 times greater than the tanks now in service. Here it is planned to increase the pool of basic tanks actually in the U.S. Army from 10,000 to 15,000.

In the NATO countries' armies the number of tank (armored) and mechanized formations is being increased and all ground force formations are being saturated with tanks and other armored equipment.

Intensive work is also underway in the West to improve other types of conventional weapons. The NATO countries are increasing the production of highly effective long-range antitank weapons, above all antitank guided missiles and antitank helicopters.

At the same time work is underway to further increase the NATO members' nuclear missile potential. The bloc's organizational structure and system of troop control are being improved and troop combat readiness is being enhanced.

NATO's course toward stepping up of the arms race and stoking dangerous military preparations can also be discerned in the example of the exercises and maneuvers carried out by this bloc. Thus, during the unprecedentedly large-scale Autumn Forge-79 maneuvers conducted near the borders of the socialist states in central Europe real plans for conducting combat operations using both conventional and nuclear weapons are being rehearsed.

Questions of deploying medium-range strategic weapons have been the focus of attention of recent NATO Council sessions. Quoting official bloc organs, it is now being reported that the forthcoming NATO Council session in December is to adopt the decision to deploy on the territory of a number of West European countries up to 600 of these missile launchers equipped with nuclear warheads. There is no doubt that it is a case of measures aimed at "amending" the correlation of forces in Europe in NATO's favor. Something else is also perfectly obvious--this course of NATO's derives from the bloc's aggressive designs. It runs counter to the peoples' desire for detente, peaceful cooperation, the curbing of the arms race and disarmament.

The goal set by the NATO leaders of achieving military superiority over the USSR and its allies and of upsetting the present balance of forces in Europe also determines the West's line toward dragging out the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The NATO members' refusal to accept the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals in the sphere of military detente and their sidestepping of [ukhod ot] the examination of specific proposals on measures to strengthen mutual trust attest to the same thing.

Europe's future is inextricably linked with the maintenance of long-term and stable peace. An urgent task lies not in continuing to raise but to reduce the level of military confrontation on this continent on the basis of the principle of equal security. The Soviet Union and its friends are ready for this. In their military policy they adhere to a strictly defensive concept, as is confirmed by their renunciation of the first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons and other constructive initiatives.

The Soviet Union and its allies are not seeking military superiority. The CPSU and the Soviet state consistently steer a course toward making detente irreversible and supplementing political detente with military detente. It is understandable, however, that the attempts by the NATO countries and other militarist forces to change the existing military equilibrium will not be unheeded by the Warsaw Pact states and will meet with countermeasures [otvetnyye mery] for the consolidation of the socialist community's defense capability.

CSSR DELEGATE CRITICIZES WEST'S MBFR ATTITUDE

LD021531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Constructive Stance Needed"]

[Text] Vienna--The latest round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--the 19th--has begun in Vienna.

E. Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, who addressed a press conference before the first sitting in the Hofburg, stressed the tremendous significance that reaching an accord in Vienna would have for the security of the entire European Continent. The implementation of effective disarmament steps, the envoy said, requires cooperation with representatives of the entire world public, regardless of socioeconomic systems or membership of political groupings. [paragraph continues]

This applies to the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe, to which the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit and the signing of the SALT II agreement have imparted favorable new impetus.

The preceding 18th round, the envoy continued, unfortunately did not go any further than general discussions. The participants did not embark on drawing up a specific text of an agreement on the reduction of troops and armaments in the region. The reasons for this status at the Vienna talks remain the same: absence on the part of certain Western participants of the political will and readiness to undertake a material reduction of their armed forces and armaments which would accord with the agreed principles of the final communique of the 1973 preparatory consultations; that is, the principles of strict reciprocity, equality of commitments and nondetriment to the security of any of the sides.

As distinct from the socialist countries, which take into consideration the security interests of all the direct participants, the NATO states are pursuing a line whose implementation would be detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Warsaw Pact states. The West is striving to insure that the socialist countries, for example, are forced to make a reduction in their troops in central Europe 3.5 times greater than the Western states. Moreover, a tendency toward narrowing the agreed subject of the Vienna talks can be observed in the Western participants.

While declaring the need to strengthen mutual confidence among states, the West is at the same time refusing to undertake the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal that the numerical strength of the forces of the direct participants not be increased for the duration of the Vienna talks.

Thus, when resuming the Vienna talks it is essential once again to stress that tangible results for reaching an agreement can be expected when the Western countries adopt a more constructive stance and give a constructive answer to the socialist states' proposals.

U.S. NEWSMAN'S CLAIMS THAT USSR VIOLATED SALT I ATTACKED

LD021137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy "sketch": "Carousel With Canards"]

[Text] Apart from the Glen Echo Amusement Park, the U.S. capital has another attraction. For many years it carried the sign "Washington Carousel" (this has now been removed). It is located on the comics page of the Washington POST newspaper. There, alongside "Spiderman," "Peanuts" and other cartoons, readers are entertained daily by Jack Anderson, the scandal diarist.

On an ordinary carousel, as is known, wooden horses go round. On the carousel which Anderson spins, there are paper canards. It is not children, but simple-minded adults who are invited to enjoy them.

The other day Jack put a new canard on show. A loud quacking was heard: "A new problem of trust has arisen.... It is not simply a question of trust in the Soviet Union, but of trust in Secretary of State C. Vance."

Anderson, sitting on the canard, shouts out in a showman's tone:

"Vance is hiding deception! Whose? Soviet deception, of course. The Russians carried out flagrant violations of the first Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation agreement. And Vance is shielding them. He has gone further than simple swindling! He has assured Congress that the Russians are fulfilling SALT II. And in general, Vance often takes the Soviet Union's side!"

Some of the simpletons gaped. Red sedition--and where?--on the seventh floor of the State Department! But to Washington oldtimers Jack's new canard looked suspiciously familiar. And they heard familiar notes in his excited cries. They clearly heard the voice of the ill-famed Senator Joseph McCarthy who 25 years ago discovered the "hand of Moscow" (even many hands!) within the walls of the State Department. The "witch hunter's" slander was exposed. The U.S. Senate publicly condemned him. The aggrieved legislator soon drank himself to death.

Anderson recently confessed that he secretly helped McCarthy to concoct anti-Soviet falsehoods. And he tearfully assured us that he is ashamed of the sins of his youth.

But now, as we can see, he has returned to his old ways. Without a twinge of conscience. Without shame. After all, shame is not smoke--it does not get in your eyes.

Jack's tricks are pure McCarthyism. The late Senator Joe loved to spout figures. He pulled hundreds of Soviet agents out of a hat, like a circus conjurer. The writer Jack takes out of his pocket...dozens of Soviet missile installations allegedly concealed from the whole world. First 50, then a few dozen more.

Joe used to refer with a mysterious expression to his "own reliable sources of information" which invariably turned out to be a sham. Jack, for the sake of reliability, alludes to a certain unsleeping eye in "intelligence circles."

This also turned out to be a sham.

Anderson's McCarthyist trick aroused the indignation even of worldly-wise people in Washington. A press conference was rapidly convened in the State Department. H. Carter, spokesman for the department, with facts to hand and in a well-argued way exposed the lampoonist's fabrications as an "absolute lie." He recalled that the U.S. secretary of state, the defense secretary and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have publicly testified jointly that the Soviet Union has strictly fulfilled the provisions of the SALT I agreement.

The slanderer is disgraced. But he has done what he set out to do. The absolute lie was featured prominently in many American newspapers. But few people have noticed the tiny report on the State Department refutation in the transatlantic press. The sham was exposed but it continues to be used by those opposed to the ratification of the SALT II treaty. To achieve their subversive goals all methods are good, including the cheap tricks of the pupil of Senator Joe McCarthy.

The canard carousel spins round. What quacking will we hear tomorrow?

PRAVDA REPORTS BRZEZINSKI CRITICISM OF FORD REMARKS ON SALT II

LD030755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Z. Brzezinski on SALT II"]

[Text] Washington, 28 September--Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President on national security affairs, speaking in Washington, has criticized the speech by former U.S. President G. Ford, in which the latter stated that he would oppose the SALT II treaty unless "decisive measures" are taken to step up U.S. military potential. Z. Brzezinski called Ford's pronouncement "surprising" inasmuch as the fundamental provisions of the treaty were elaborated by his administration. "We took the sound basis of the treaty elaborated under the Ford administration, extended it in a number of important directions, narrowed the gaps and reached an understanding with the Russians while adhering to a firm and consistent position," he said. "The result is a treaty which wholly accords with U.S. national interests, introduces an extremely necessary element of predictability and establishes the rules for strategic rivalry and also a solid basis for achieving agreements which go further in the future."

He stressed that the SALT II question is "too critical a question to be brought into interparty polemics. SALT must be evaluated on its own merits."

Z. Brzezinski noted that the rejection of SALT II would lead to unpredictability and instability, initiate a new round in the arms race, exert a negative influence on the international situation and bring a risk of nuclear catastrophe. "SALT is in our interests," he stressed, "and we must not sacrifice it to our defense policy or confuse this question with that policy."

Z. Brzezinski, however, once again went on to advocate that the United States should "do more for its defense" with the aim of insuring "effective rivalry with the Soviet Union" while at the same time seeking agreements in the arms limitation sphere similar to SALT II "which accord with the U.S. national interests."

UN CONFERENCE ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS SUSPENDS WORK

LD012014 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 1, TASS--The United Nations conference on the banning or limiting of the use of concrete types of conventional weapons which could be regarded as excessively cruel or indiscriminative, has been suspended. The conference participants did not reach agreements on the questions discussed. The stand of the United States was a break on the conference's work. As revealed by the line to which the American delegation adhered throughout the conference, the United States did not strive to reach agreements. For three weeks the conference worked on the drafts of international agreements to ban or limit the use of such brutal weapons as napalm and other types of incendiary arms, land mines, from which the civilian population, particularly, suffers both during and after the hostilities. The conference considered and agreed in principle on the draft of an international protocol banning the use of weapons, whose splinters, hitting a human being, cannot be detected by x-ray. The Soviet delegation and the delegations of other socialist states took an active part in the drafting of the conference's documents in an effort to achieve concrete results. The conference will be continued in 1980. World public opinion is entitled to expect that the solution of the questions of arms limitation included in the agenda will be successfully completed.

MASLENNIKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

LD011343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week has been marked by active new steps by the Soviet Union aimed at normalizing the international situation and developing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples.

On 26 September Comrade L. I. Brezhnev met with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao prime minister, in the Kremlin. During the conversation satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of cooperation between the USSR and Laos and further measures to deepen the two countries' fraternal friendship were outlined.

The Soviet-Chinese talks began in Moscow. The sides agreed on the procedure for holding the talks. It was agreed that they will be held in Moscow and Beijing alternately. There was also a conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation committees. The fulfillment of existing general agreements was discussed and prospects outlined for the further development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Japan.

That same week the visit to the USSR by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn ended. In the joint Soviet-Malaysian communique the sides expressed satisfaction with the exchange of opinions which took place and noted the usefulness of maintaining personal contacts between leading figures in the two countries.

Peace Policy

The source of the Soviet foreign policy's strength and vitality and its increasing international prestige lies in the fact that it is aimed at resolving the main task facing mankind--averting a new world war, curbing the arms race, insuring the relaxation of tension and creating favorable conditions for the development of peaceful, equal cooperation between states and peoples.

This is clearly demonstrated by the work of the 34th UN General Assembly Session. Taking place at the turn of the decade, it gives occasion to look back at the past and see for yourself that the Soviet Union, as a founder of the United Nations, has with unvarying consistency advocated strengthening that world organization and concentrating its efforts on insuring peace for all the world's peoples. At the present General Assembly session as well the USSR is striving to insure that the session's attention is focused on the businesslike discussion of urgent questions of relaxing tension, limiting the arms race and generally improving the international atmosphere.

Every opportunity exists for this. The United Nations has no shortage of constructive proposals, including those on the present session's agenda. Among them are such proposals as a ban on the production of weapons of mass destruction, restrictions on deliveries of conventional arms and the reduction of military budgets, which would make it possible to increase appropriations for resolving urgent social and economic problems, including in the developing countries.

Also in this category are major initiatives aimed at generally improving the international climate such as the proposal to conclude a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations; initiatives concerning individual areas and thoughts on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. In present-day conditions increasing urgency is attached to the task of ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and making the transition to the gradual reduction of such weapons until they are completely eliminated.

It is known that the vast majority of questions associated with limiting the arms race, consolidating peace and creating a climate of mutual trust in international relations have been submitted to the United Nations and other international forums on the initative or with the most active support of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries. The present General Assembly session has witnessed a major new initiative by our country--the submission for discussion of the question "of the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations."

The point of raising this question, as noted in the covering letter from USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko to the UN secretary general, is to eliminate from international practice any manifestations of the policy of hegemonism--that is , a desire by some states to dominate other states and peoples. The policy of hegemonism, the letter says, leads to the creation of hotbeds of tension and destabilizes the international situation. It is particularly dangerous when means of mass destruction can be placed at its service. The constructive examination of this question and the adoption of a decision leading to states' renunciation of the policy of hegemonism would certainly promote the further improvement of the international climate and the strengthening of the foundations of universal peace.

Genuine Reciprocity Is Necessary

Of course, the struggle against the arms race, detente and the creation of a climate of trust in relations between states are not a one-way street. The stable lessening of international tension and the transition to real disarmament are only possible if not only the USSR and the socialist community countries but also the West, headed by the United States, display the good will, determination and persistence necessary to bring to successful completion the talks taking place in this sphere and to implement the agreements already achieved.

However, it must be noted that, despite fine words on the subject of detente and disarmament, the real actions of influential NATO circles are pushing the world in exactly the opposite direction. This is manifested in the new round of the arms race being foisted on the peoples by militarist and reactionary forces on both sides of the Atlantic.

As is known, in May 1978 the NATO Council session in Washington decided under Pentagon pressure on an annual 3-percent increase in the military budgets of bloc member countries for the next 5 years. Now even this is not enough for the transatlantic militarists. The other day, by 55 votes to 42, the U.S. Senate recommended the administration to increase the Pentagon budget for 1981 and 1982 by 5 percent. This is $25 billion more than the sum recommended by the Senate Finance Committee. At the same time pressure is being stepped up on the United States' NATO allies who are showing no enthusiasm in fulfilling the Washington decision which is a burden on their economies.

To justify their course the supporters of the arms race stop at nothing, whether it is the notorious myth of the "excessive buildup in the USSR's military might" or the fabrication regarding the appearance of "Soviet combat units" in Cuba. Here the tactics are simple at first sight but quite perfidious: First an absolutely unfounded accusation is made against the Soviet Union or some other socialist community countries, or against them all; then a propaganda ballyhoo begins, with the participation at full capacity of not only the mass news media but a considerable section of professional politicians, "experts" and retired and serving military men; and finally, when the public is, in the opinion of the campaign's organizers, sufficiently confused, all kinds of absurd demands are made.

Recently such demands have often taken the form of the so-called "observance of the principles of reciprocity." Here the question is posed not in the plane of constructive cooperation between West and East, between the United States and the USSR, but in the plane of some kind of "effective rivalry" which, as is clear from the context of certain transatlantic statements, contains an attempt to define how the socialist states should organize their relations with each other and with third world countries. From time to time in this connection recourse is even made to a poorly concealed threat to adopt "retaliatory [otvetnyy] measures" if the policy of the USSR and other socialist community countries does not obtain Washington's approval.

It is quite obvious that such an approach has nothing in common with the interests of detente and strengthening peace--to which U.S. official circles continue to proclaim allegiance--but is only playing into the hands of the supporters of the arms race.

The Soviet Union has never refused to consider the national interests of its partners in negotiations. Essentially, the USSR's entire policy in the sphere of detente and limiting the arms race is based on the principles of reciprocity, observance of the sides' equal security and consideration of their legitimate interests. An example of this is the SALT II treaty. On the basis of this genuine reciprocity our side is prepared to continue to develop its relations with Western partners in the future. However, attempts to dictate to the USSR norms of international behavior on the pretext of the principle of reciprocity are clearly futile.

The Shadow of a Crisis

The arms race being accelerated by militarist circles of the Pentagon and NATO is not only poisoning the international political climate; it is one of the chief factors accelerating the Western countries' slide into a new period of crisis in which storm clouds have begun to gather once again on the capitalist world's economic horizon. This is natural since the increase in military expenditure--which means that more and more financial, material and human resources are used for unproductive purposes--leads to an intensification of inflationary processes, the growth of unemployment and the deepening of structural deformations in the capitalist economy. Economists have estimated that in the countries of developed capitalism for each person employed in the economy an average of around $6,000 is spent on the arms race, the figure for the United States being almost $13,000. The way this affects the position of the working people is demonstrated by American economists' calculations which state that every billion dollars spent on arms means the potential loss of 11,800 jobs which could have been created if this sum had been spent in the civilian sector.

The United States holds the undisputed "lead" in the sphere of the arms race. It also has the dubious honor of being the chief epicenter of the economic adversities that have befallen the capitalist world's economy. This equally applies to the 1974-1975 world economic crisis--which submerged the United States first, followed by the others--and to the new economic storms which are currently approaching and whose echoes are again most distinctly audible from across the ocean. According to the specialists of the world economic institutte in the West German city of Kiel, the coming winter will see another "world economic recession, as presaged by the United States."

Of course, the arms race and the accompanying inflation of military budgets are not the only reasons for the aggravation of capitalism's ills. The militarization of the economy merely accelerates the deep-seated processes connected with the cyclical nature of capitalism's development. According to many economists, a feature of the present stage of this development is that the capitalist economy, without even fully recovering from the last crisis, is beginning to slide again into a phase of recession. Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the declining rate of production expansion, the accelerating growth of inflation and unemployment and the exacerbation of the energy crisis and foreign economic contradictions which in some degree or other are currently characteristic of almost all capitalist countries.

The decline in the rate of economic development in the United States has spread to France, Britain and a number of other Western countries. Signs of the coming recessions are apparent even in the as yet relatively stable FRG economy. According to the IMF, in the industrially developed capitalist countries as a whole economic growth rates will drop over the next year by at least 25 percent. Even more alarming is the situation concerning inflation. In the United States its level now exceeds 14 percent, and is 22.3 percent in Britain, 18.5 percent in Italy and so forth.

On the threshold of the new economic difficulties the major groupings of international monopoly capital and the main capitalist powers' ruling circles who reflect those interests are exploring all avenues in an attempt to strengthen their positions for the coming battles with competitors. This is graphically manifested by the growing trend toward stiffening protectionism in foreign trade, particularly on the part of the United States and the EEC. Evidence of this is provided by the new outbreaks of speculation fever on international currency markets where recent days have seen a sharp increase in the price of gold accompanied by a drop in Western currency rates, primarily the U.S. dollar.

International commentators unanimously note that one of the chief reasons for the feverish buying up of gold whose price has already topped $400 per ounce is the growing distrust of Washington's economic and currency policy. Characteristic in this respect is the recent decision taken at a Brussels session by the finance ministers of the eight members of the European monetary system to immediately amend the exchange rates of their currencies and, in particular, to revalue the FRG mark by 2 percent and to devalue the Danish krone by 3 percent. Commenting on this decision, the West German paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote that it came about because the West European partners want so-called "stronger currencies" to protect them from the approaching economic storms.

The experience of recent years convincingly reaffirms that the capitalist countries' ruling circles are incapable of devising effective means of stabilizing the economy of the so-called "free world."

The summit conferences held by the leading capitalist powers confine themselves to declarations of intent with regard to making "joint efforts" in the sphere of stabilizing the world economy and to attempts to give an "altruistic," "international" ring to various domestic political trends dictated by the entirely prosaic needs of the relevant monopoly groupings. This becomes particularly clear when the participants of these conferences return home and immediately start erecting fortifications in order to continue the economic war against their partners.

This is a further confirmation that the world of capital whose main driving force has been and still is the pursuit of profit has no historical future and is doomed.

AUSTRIAN TV INTERVIEWS ZAMYATIN ON CUBA, SALT II, PRC

LD021216 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 2, TASS--Edgar Sterbenz, a correspondent of Austrian Radio, asked Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian-Soviet Society, to answer a number of questions for Austrian Radio listeners.

Replying to a question about contentions in the United States about the presence of a "Soviet military brigade" in Cuba, Leonid Zamyatin said: "The Soviet Union has already given its answer concerning this question, and it was published in the Soviet press. It was said that the problem itself, which has been raised by the United States about the presence of Soviet combat units in Cuba, is an invented one. It pursues propaganda purposes. There is a small Soviet military training unit in Cuba, as it has already been reported, and it has been there for more than ten years. On the basis of an agreement with the Government of Cuba it trains Cubans in the use of those types of conventional arms of Soviet make that the USSR sells to Cuba, just as to other states. There is no Soviet combat unit in Cuba. It exists only in the imagination of American propaganda, just as it is trying in recent years to invent the myth about the Soviet military threat wherever possible. Certain quarters in the United States are now doing this in respect of Cuba in order to complicate the ratifications of the SALT II treaty by the United States Senate. It is around this that the struggle among American propagandists is now taking place. This is an invented problem that in reality has nothing to do with the SALT II treaty.

Those of the advisers of the U.S. President who invented this problem about the so-called Soviet combat brigade, about which the American press is now writing, are myopic people who totally lack understanding of the main question: It is now really necessary to deepen the process of relaxation of tension, first of all between the Soviet Union and the United States, and not to worsen matters by some invented, non-existing issues which only meet the interests of a certain part of American politicians wishing either to delay or to impede the normal process of ratification of the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, to slow down or frustrate the process of detente.

Asked about what was more important for the Soviet Union--Cuba or ratification of the SALT II treaty, Leonid Zamyatin said: It is basically wrong to put the question in such a way. Cuba is a socialist, independent and sovereign state pursuing its own policy, which the Soviet Union respects and supports, a country with which it has good relations.

Cuba is living in complicated conditions. For more than ten years already it is being subjected to an American blockade. The United States is trying to strangle Cuba at all cost, including economically. There is an American military base on the territory of Cuba. Provocations, etc. against Cuba are being perpetrated from the territory of the United States. As to the Soviet Union, it respects the independent policy of Cuba which now plays a big role also in the non-aligned movement. This was demonstrated by the recent conference in Havana.

Now the other part of the question. The SALT II treaty is needed not only by the Soviet Union. It is also needed by the United States of America. It is needed by all states in the world, including Austria. What is the essence of this treaty that was concluded in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter?

For the first time in the history of disarmament two important states speak not just about intentions to disarm. They have concluded a treaty which lessens to certain ceilings the aggregate levels of the most devastating of arms--nuclear-missile, strategic arms, to ceilings not affecting the security of either side.

In other words, this is what we call the principle of observing equal security. Then the treaty provides for a second stage of lowering the level and reducing these types of arms both quantitatively and qualitatively, this implying a further process of material disarmament.

SALT II is to be followed by negotiations on SALT III which should deal with a wider range of strategic arms, including also European armaments.

It is now important for the whole world for this treaty to become a political and physical reality. Those who want to burden it with some unrelated problems contradict the accord reached between the two heads of state--the Soviet Union and the United States--[as received] that this treaty should not be connected with any other unrelated problems. For example, the Soviet Union is not linking SALT II with the withdrawal of American troops from Okinawa, where the Americans have 60,000 men stationed. And these troops are equipped with missiles, with nuclear weapons that are directed against the Soviet Union.

The USSR is taking a truly consistent position so that SALT II would become a reality in the interests of the whole world. We see the aim in this. Meantime some are trying to frustrate or delay the treaty's ratification. Those who will do this will assume responsibility to the whole of mankind, and will not be forgiven by mankind for this.

I want to repeat once again that the SALT II treaty is needed not only by the Soviet Union. It is needed also by the United States; it is really needed by all states which hold that now it is necessary to reduce armaments and not start the process of a new stockpiling of arms, as it is desired by some circles in the West. They are setting themselves the aim of deploying new types of arms in Europe.

This is a process that goes against military detente and it is not facilitating the strengthening of peace. Those who think that security can be ensured by way of a further arms race are deeply wrong. Enough arms have already been accumulated to destroy the whole of mankind. But the Soviet Union opposes precisely this and for this very reason insists that political detente be supplemented by practical military detente. That is why we have suggested to our partners in the talks dozens of proposals, including one of the latest proposals--for participatory states of the Helinski conference not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against each other, that is to conclude a sort of non-aggression pact between European states, the United States and Canada. And since this is so, what sort of a military threat is it? On the contrary, this is a call for sensibility, for peace. We proceed from the assumption that in the United States there should be a reasonable understanding of the tremendous responsibility if the SALT II treaty fails to enter into force, by somebody's fault.

The Soviet Union is convinced that reason should prevail. And we understand the viewpoint of the President of the United States and those circles in the United States which call for the treaty to become a reality. We want the SALT II treaty really to serve the cause of peace. And we proceed from this when studying the situation that has formed and is forming around this treaty.

Asked about the Soviet-Chinese talks, that have begun in Moscow, Leonid Zamyatin said: The talks have only started. We regard them as important talks. The Soviet Union's policy in this question has been and remains the same. We would like to have normal inter-state relations with China based on principles of peaceful coexistence.

Unfortunately, in recent years the Chinese Government has pursued and is pursuing to this day a policy which it itself calls a policy of regarding the Soviet Union as its enemy number one. We consider this policy to be absolutely wrong. We would like to have goodneighbourly relations with China based on the same principles on which, for instance, we are developing goodneighbourly relations with Austria. The USSR and Austria are different states but we have good, normal inter-state relations. And this is a two-way process.

The near future will show what position China is taking at the talks. The talks are lasting for only a few days and it is yet difficult to say how they will end.

Vienna Version

AU021240 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Exclusive interview by Vienna Domestic Service correspondent Edgar Sterbens with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister and TASS Director General Leonid Zamyatin--recorded, answers in Russian with superimposed simultaneous translation into German]

[Text] [Sterbens] The United States has blamed the USSR for having stationed a combat brigade of 3,000 men in Cuba. Mr Zamyatin, how does the Soviet Union view this allegation by the United States; what is really going on in Cuba?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has already given an adequate answer to this question. The U.S. circles who are blowing up the problem of so-called Soviet combat troops in Cuba are pursuing propagandistic aims.

In reality there is a small training force in Cuba; and it has been there for 10 years. On the basis of a bilateral agreement, this force trains Cuban soldiers in the use of conventional weapons which are sold by the Soviet Union to Cuba among other countries. There are no combat troops whatsoever.

Certain American circles, some senators and their propagandists, however, want to complicate the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The Cuban question has nothing whatsoever to do with SALT II. The people who have forced this theme upon the advisers of the American President are shortsighted. They do not understand that the main question today is the deepening of detente, the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The questions which are now circulating in the United States have been dragged in by the head and shoulders. These questions do not exist and are of interest only for those American politicians who want to put off or torpedo the SALT II ratification.

[Question] Do you see this merely as a domestic American problem, or, how would the Soviet Union react if senators insist that the USSR withdraw its troops or its trainers from Cuba before SALT II can be ratified? What is more important for the Soviet Union : Cuba or SALT II?

[Answer] Such a question as to what is more important for us is basically wrong. Cuba is a socialist country with an independent policy. We have good relations with it. Cuba, however, is in a complicated situation. For more than 10 years it has been practically surrounded by an American blockade. The U.S. is also trying to throttle Cuba economically at any price. In Cuba, there is also an American military base, and the country is continually being provoked from American territory. The Soviet Union respects Cuba for its independent and self-reliant policy which was also expressed recently at the Havana conference of nonalined states. As regards SALT II, this agreement on the limitation of strategic arms is not only important for the Soviet Union and the United States, but also for all other states--among them Austria. For the first time in the history of disarmament, this treaty fixes a ceiling on the largest destructive missiles and nuclear weapons. At the same time, an equal measure of security was maintained on both sides. The most important thing is to put this agreement into practice. After SALT II, SALT III, is to follow, which is to comprise a broader range of strategic nuclear weapons, also on the European level. This is important for political detente, because it is clear that political detente must be complemented by military detente. The people who are hindering this process are the handymen of those who detest detente. Presidents Brezhnev and Carter were also against this in Vienna, because when the SALT II agreement was signed in Vienna it was agreed that this treaty should not be linked to any other question. For example: The Soviet Union does not require the United States to withdraw its 60,000 men from the Japanese Island of Okinawa, on which the United States has also stationed missiles and nuclear weapons directed against the Soviet Union. I want to emphasize that those who want to put off or void the ratification of SALT II burden themselves with a great guilt and mankind will not forgive such people.

[Question] What if SALT II is not ratified, what would be the consequences?

[Answer] We proceed from the fact that one carries great responsibility for bringing this agreement into force.

The USSR is convinced that reason will win the upper hand and we understand the point of view of the American President and those circles in the United States who strive for SALT II ratification because we think that the implementation of the agreement exclusively serves the cause of peace. This is the way we see the current discussion about the ratification of SALT II in the United States.

[Question] The Soviet Union is beginning negotiations with the PRC. These are negotiations for normalization aimed at eradicating the tensions existing between the two states. What do you expect from these negotiation?

[Answer] We think that these talks are important. The Soviet Union is striving for normal interstate relations with China built on the principle of peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately I must say that the Chinese Government has recently been pursuing a policy that labels the USSR enemy number one. We think that the USSR and China must have good-neighborly relations, along the same principles governing the good relations between the Soviet Union and Austria--despite the fact that we have different social systems, we have good, normal interstate relations. The development of the relations between the USSR and China is a two-sided process. Which attitude the Chinese side will take is difficult to say since the negotiations are only starting. We will see that the future brings.

[Question] Mr Zamyatin, many thanks for this talk.

[Answer] I thank you.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON SOVIET PROPOSAL AT UN ON HEGEMONISM

LD022112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksandr Bovin commentary: "Against Hegemonism: The New Soviet Proposal" within the program "Current Problems of International Life"]

[Text] One of the typical characteristics of Soviet foreign policy is its constant aspiration to find, distinguish and place at the center of attention the most current, most topical questions of international life, and it is from this point of view that the new Soviet proposal put forward to the United Nations must be considered.

You know about this, comrades. In his speech to the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, declared: It is time for all UN member states to take up an unambiguous position regarding hegemonism, to condemn it and bar the way to any impulse to hegemony in world affairs. Its inadmissibility, our minister said, must be raised to a principle which must be strictly observed.

Guided by this understanding, the USSR foreign minister then sent the UN secretary general a letter requesting that the question of the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations be included on the agenda of the current session as an important and urgent question. As is the custom, the relevant draft resolution was attached to the letter.

We read it in our papers but I would like to recall the main thing: The Soviet Union calls on the UN General Assembly first to decisively condemn the policy of hegemonism in whatever form it might appear, and second to declare on behalf of the peoples of the United Nations that never, in any circumstances or for any reasons, must states or groups of states claim hegemony in international affairs nor must they aspire to the attainment of a dominating position either in the world as a whole, or in one or other of its regions.

This is a clear and precise statement of the issue. But it is interesting: To judge from foreign press reactions, foreign political figures statements and many observers abroad, the Soviet initiative was extremely unexpected. That can be understood, comrades, because people have long been used to the fact that the understanding of hegemonism and hegemony, are integral elements of the Chinese political lexicon. They have also gotten used to the fact that the Chinese shamelessly manipulate these terms, first and foremost in openly anti-Soviet aims, trying to distort and blacken the intentions and policies of our country. But lies don't hang around your neck, they say.

But those who understand the slightest thing about world politics understand what this is all about. Yet in some minds, which tend to think in hieroglyphics, there arise all sorts of false associations and ideas, and confusions of concepts; such a tangle has arisen from the word, and sometimes this tangle has crept into the texts of official documents.

It is necessary to take this weapon out of the hands of those who using it for aims removed from the real struggle against real hegemonism. It is necessary to introduce clarity, not only terminological clarity, but also political clarity into the essence of the question. So, if you like, that is the tactical implication of the Soviet proposal.

At the same time, it has deeper, strategic implications connected not with the demands of the current moment, but with the understanding of the fact that hegemonism--the aspiration of one state or group of states to have a dominating and a prevailing influence on the world on a regional scale--has always been and still is one of the main sources of international conflicts and wars.

Look at mankind's history: For thousands of years world politics was based on the fact that some dominated and others submitted. This was the norm, confirmed by force of arms, and the strong, who crushed the weak, as a rule didn't even consider it necessary to justify their acts, to dress them in respectable forms. I have taken Panama, declared Theodore Roosevelt; I have taken it and that's it, he declared.

But now times are different and it is not really fashionable to show off one's cynicism. The strength of world public opinion and democratic public opinion and the fear of stumbling against a decisive rebuff force them to mask their hegemonistic aspirations and to hide them under this or that decorous mask.

But to this, shall we say, rule, there are two exceptions. First, the United States of America. Neither the President of the United States nor his closest aides ever get tired of reminding us of the leadership of America, of its leading role in the world. This is not just political rhetoric but a survival of an imperialist way of thinking, of imperialist mores, a kind of superiority complex, which Americans ought to have forgotten long ago, for there is neither empire nor superiority. But, indeed, they very much desired this, and this empire seemed so near.

Let us recall that in 1949, on the instructions of President Truman, the Joint Chiefs of Staff prepared the so-called dropshot plan, a plan for a preventative atomic war against the Soviet Union. It was a fairly detailed plan and was intended to fire at the Soviet Union in the first period of the war alone, 300 atomic bombs and 250,000 tons of conventional bombs. At the same time, the destruction of up to 85 percent of Soviet industry was planned. The next stage was the so-called attack on Western Eurasia and occupation of the Soviet Union. It was even said that 23 U.S. divisions would occupy the Soviet Union; the last stroke was an attack on the Far East and Southeast Asia.

This is crazy, you might say; all this is monstrous. But why? This is in general a normal plan for the establishment of world domination. At that time, this was called the Pax Americana.

Well, somehow this U.S. peace was not to be, and I don't know whether plans of this kind exist now in the Pentagon--I fear they do--but it seems that there also exists an understanding of the fact that an attempt to put them into effect is tantamount to committing suicide. Generally speaking, it is a terrible thing to start a major war, while it seems a pity to somehow cut the coat to the cloth--they have not yet learned to do this--and so all kinds of intermediate variants are set in motion, as, for instance, the quick strike corps whose task it is to assert the United States' political and military presence by hook or by crook in those areas it should have left long ago.

Well, the second exception is, naturally enough, China. What diatribes against hegemonism have not been heard from Beijing? But, they are all worthless. Suffice it to recall the extremely brazen formula of teaching Vietnam a lesson. Even the Americans themselves, these ultimate lovers of teaching all kinds of lessons, tried to distance themselves from the Chinese adventure. The Chinese are behaving far too impudently even for present imperialistic standards. I repeat: Apart from the United States and China, no other state takes the risk of showing its hegemonistic appetites so openly. They act more or less in an underhanded way, but they do act.

Let us recall the shah of Iran's pretensions to lead the parade in the Persian Gulf area. Let us recall As-Sadat's pretensions to lead in the Arab world. One can hardly have any doubt, either, that Israel, for example, is counting on playing the role of master in the Near East, similar to the Republic of South Africa in the southern Africa, and Brazil, say, in Latin America, while the same goes for French expeditionary troops in Africa. Is this not an attempt to preserve a dominant position in their former colonies?

In general, times have changed, conditions have changed, methods are different and chances of success are quite different, but the intentions and aspirations remain the same. Those who are stronger and richer try to impose their will--if not formally then in practice--on those weaker and poorer. From this stems tension in relations, conflicts and potentially explosive situations. This is why the new Soviet proposal fully corresponds to the interests of peace and the security of peoples. This proposal lies in the mainstream, so to speak, of the policies of our country, which has always spoken out consistently against force and diktat in the international arena.

TASS REPORTS POPE JOHN PAUL II'S UN SPEECH

LD022035 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 2, TASS--The head of the Catholic Church Pope John Paul the Second welcomed "the decisions and agreements aimed at reducing the arms race". Addressing the participants in the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, the pope spoke of a great concern which is being aroused by reports on "the development of weaponry exceeding in quality and size the means of war and destruction ever known before."

Pope John Paul the Second, who arrived at the U.N. General Assembly's session at the invitation of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, said that resistance to actual concrete proposals such as those called for by the General Assembly at its special session on disarmament last year shows that together with the will for peace, there is also in existence the contrary and the negation of this will. "The continual preparations for war," he said, "demonstrated by the production of ever more numerous, powerful and sophisticated weapons in various countries show that there is a desire to be ready for war and being ready means being able to start it". "It also means taking the risk that sometime, somewhere, someone can set in motion the terrible mechanism of general destruction", the pope stated.

He emphasized necessity for still more vigorous efforts to remove the threat of unleashing a war, and said that this must be the duty of each country, each government.

Pope John Paul the Second expressed hope for a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis. He called for a peace that "being necessarily based on equitable recognition of the rights of all, cannot fail to include the consideration and just settlement of the Palestinian question." Connected with this question is that of the tranquility, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. I also hope, the pope pointed out, for a special statue that, under international guarantees, would respect the particular nature of Jerusalem.

John Paul the Second spoke of the lofty mission of the UNJO and of the church support for its activities and initiatives for peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations.

A considerable part of the pope's address was devoted to necessity to remove inequality and poverty through joint efforts.

West's Distortion of Church-State Issues

LD030727 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 39, 21 September 1979 publishes on pages 24 to 26 a 2,000-word article by I. Grigulevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the heading "Crossroads of Present-Day Catholicism" discussing the tasks set by the Second Vatican Council, the Vatican's social program and the position of the Catholic Church in the West. While noting that "historical experience confirms that unconditional observance of the principle of the church's separation from the state" creates conditions for "normal working relations between the clergy and the secular authorities," Grigulevich states that "as always, reactionary forces are interested in kindling and fueling conflicts on religious soil." He continues:

"In an attempt to divert the world public's attention from urgent problems, some people in the West are not averse to resurrecting the 'religious question' both in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries. Western propaganda departments, the CIA and similar organs of the cold war make special efforts in this area. Nor can we overlook a comparatively new phenomenon like the upsurge of sympathy for the Vatican manifested by the Beijing leaders--they recently invited the Jesuits, whose link with Western subversion departments is well known, to return to 'work' in China."

Having dwelt on the complex role of the Catholic Church in Latin America, Grigulevich goes on to discuss reaction to Pope John Paul II's first encyclical. He concludes:

"Some circles in the West have raised a great outcry at the new pope's visit to his motherland--Poland. They--in particular the U.S. propaganda services, which are geared not to the easing of international tension but, on the contrary, to its all-round aggravation--began immediately after the new pontiff's election to predict all sorts of complications in relations between People's Poland and the church, between the Vatican and the socialist countries. And this despite the fact that church-state relations in Poland and indeed in the other socialist countries recently have been developing normally. As the pope's visit to his homeland drew closer, socialism's ill wishers fueled by every means an atmosphere of panic stricken predictions about the inexorable complications this visit would allegedly entail for Polish authorities--and not just for them. A Voice of America broadcast frightened its audience with the 'serious troubles' which would allegedly occur in connection with the pope's arrival. Our readers already know that on this occasion too the bourgeois Cassandras miscalculated.

"Of course, insurmountable ideological differences do exist between the Marxist world outlook and religion. But facts attest that there are spheres--the safeguarding of universal peace and the struggle for disarmament, social progress and the development of peaceful relations among states with different social systems--where Communists and Catholics, Muslims and Buddhists, and other believers can cooperate successfully. Moreover, there is already considerable experience of such cooperation both internationally and nationally. This is also borne out in particular by the fact that the Vatican signed the historical Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, and Pope John Paul II has supported the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna by L. I. Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter.

"The crossroads of the Catholic Church in today's world are complex. And its future largely depends on the path it chooses to resolve the urgent tasks now facing it both in Europe and on other continents."

KORNILOV HITS U.S. STANCE ON KAMPUCHEA'S UN REPRESENTATION

LD021341 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Kornilov "Rejoinder": "And What About 'Human Rights' Gentlemen?"]

[Text] So we have before us yet another vivid illustration of the true worth of Washington's talk of its dedication to the "principles of democracy and human rights""

The U.S. representative on the Credentials Committee elected at the 34th UN General Assembly session--which has opened in New York--acting in concert with Beijing, voted that the Pol Pot regime "represent" Kampuchea in the international forum of nations.

The stance taken by the United States on this issue is manifestly provocative; the whole world knows that the Pol Pot regime was overthrown by the Kampuchean people and that for 8 months now the People's Revolutionary Council has been the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. It is completely and firmly in control of the situation throughout the country's territory, is solving its internal and international problems and enjoys the undisputed support of the absolute majority of the Kampuchean people. To whose advantage is the artifically created--by Beijing, Washington and company--"problem of Kampuchea's representation" in the United Nations? Is it not obvious that it is precisely the envoys of the People's Revolutionary Council and not "representatives"--financed by Beijing--of the bankrupt and nonexistent Pol Pot regime who must represent Kampuchea within this international organisation?

But this is not the whole issue. The whole world knows what monstrous crimes were perpetrated by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot clique when it was conducting Maoist experiments in Kampuchea in the "transformation of society." These "experiments" meant no less than open genocide with respect to the Kampuchean people--genocide to which 3 million people fell victim. Towns were devastated and great material and unique cultural assets were destroyed. The Pol Pot butchers' atrocities can really only compare with the Hitlerite fascists' atrocities. "I consider the Pol Pot regime the most repressive imaginable in terms of human rights," none other than R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, was recently forced to acknowledge.

And now the U.S. representative is openly voting for the seat in the UN conference hall to be assigned to the "representative" of this "most repressive" regime--or, to put it more accurately, this barbaric and criminal regime which bears the responsibility for 3 million totally innocent victims. How then, one might ask, can this step be squared with Washington's public declarations that it is the "firm advocate" of human rights and liberties? How can one reconcile this step with the persistent attempts of certain U.S. circles to parade themselves as "pillars and defenders of democracy"?

Observers who have watched for several years now the flights, twists and turns of the hullabaloo raised in the United States over "human rights" have noted more than once: Waashington intensifies this hullabaloo when it hopes to derive some sort of mercenary political advantage for itself, but this same Washington is prepared to shut its eyes even to the most scandalous violations of human rights if it suits its political purposes to do so. This is what has happened this time too: Orienting itself toward building up tension in Southeast Asia and gambling on fanning the anti-Vietnam slander campaign, the United States has played at the United Nations the role of patron of the Pol Pot gangsters.

Cynicism and hypocrisy--there is no other name for such a stance.

MEETING OF DEVELOPING NATIONS FINANCE MINISTERS REPORTED

LD292320 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

["Relations Should Be Placed on a Just Basis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, September 29, TASS--A conference of the finance ministers of Group-77 countries was held here. It was called to discuss and approve a draft joint action programme of developing countries on the eve of the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to be held here. It was attended by representatives of over 100 developing countries belonging to Group-77.

The ministers determined their position for the forthcoming IMF and IBRD conference (October 2), where they will sit down at the conference table together with representatives of industrialised capitalist countries. The document they approved assesses the economic situation in the capitalist world, characterised by growing signs of a slump, unstable monetary conditions and growing inflation. It contains proposals for a reform of monetary-financial relations on the basis of justice and a number of proposals for concrete actions which developing countries should take in this direction.

OPENING OF WORLD RADIO CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD011548 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 1, TASS--A world administrative conference has opened here to revise radio regulations. The conference is to revise international rules for using radio for communications, sound and television broadcasting, space research and for radio navigation, including the use of satellites. Taking part in the conference are about two thousand delegates from 148 countries.

WPC BUREAU ENDS 3-DAY MEETING IN PANAMA

LD012246 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, October 1, TASS--A session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council has ended here today after a three-day discussion of the urgent tasks of the peace movement. Speakers in the debate condemned the policy of U.S. imperialism which leads to the continuation of the world arms race and international tension. The session was held at the time when, in accordance with the agreements on the Panama Canal, the country is starting the restoration of its sovereignty over the Canal Zone, liquidating the U.S. colonialist enclave in its national territory.

The resolution adopted by the session says that the World Peace Council expresses its solidarity with the government and the people of Panama and stresses that the world peace movement has always sided with the Panamanian fighters for freedom, independence and sovereignty of their country. On the last day of the session, it was visited by a government delegation of Nicaragua which came to attend the celebrations of placing the Panama Canal Zone under the jurisdication of Panama. The members of the delegation expressed their deep gratitude to the peace movement for the support rendered to the people of Nicaragua in its struggle against the fascist regime of Somoza. The session unanimously adopted a resolution in support of Nicaragua. It called on all the people in the world to strengthen their solidarity with the country which is involved in peaceful construction and is marching along the road of social and economic changes.

REPORT ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S TELEVISION SPEECH

ID021528 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

["President Carter's Speech"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 2, TASS--the United States President Jimmy Carter made a televised speech devoted, as he put it, to "peace and security of the United States."

The President touched upon the question of so-called "Soviet military presence in Cuba", in connection with which a vociferous propagandist campaign was raised in the United States lately without any grounds whatsoever. Jimmy Carter admitted that the USA does not face any immediate, concrete threat. "This is not a large force, nor an assault force" he said. "It presents no direct threat to us. It has no air-borne or sea-borne capability. No nuclear threat to the United States is involved".

At the same time the U.S. President again maintained that "Soviet military presence" in Cuba is a "serious matter", since it, he said, "contributes to tension in the Caribbean and Central American region," as well as adds to the "fears of some countries that they may come under Soviet or Cuban pressure."

In so doing he, distorting the character of Soviet-Cuban relations, described the Soviet Union's economic assistance and help to strengthen Cuba's defence capacity as "a manifestation of Moscow's dominance of Cuba."

President Carter's speech confirms that he and those around him intend to use the myth which they created themselves as to a threat to the United States on the part of the USSR and Cuba for further boosting the course towards a step-up of the arms race, militarization of budgets, the heightening of tension in various parts of the world. The President announced the establishment of a permanent, full-time Caribbean joint task force headquarters at Key West, Florida. Assigned to the headquarters will be forces from all the military services. Those forces, according to Jimmy Carter, are intended for responding rapidly to any attempted military encroachments in the region. The United States is expanding the scope of military manoeuvres in the region and intends to conduct them on a regular basis. In other words, it is a question of a step-up of the "gunboat diplomacy" in the Caribbean.

Jimmy Carter also stated that the USA will continue to keep its forces at the Guantanamo military base which is situated in Cuban territory in breach of the sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba.

It is seen from the President's speech that the USA intends to continue to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. He said he directed the secretary of defence to further enhance the capacity of U.S. rapid-deployment forces to protect U.S. interests in other parts of the world, too. "We must be able to move our ground, sea and air units to distant areas", Carter stated. The President said the United States will enhance its intelligence capability.

Jimmy Carter tried to present all those measures as a manifestation of the United States' serious concern over the presence of a Soviet military unit in Cuba. All this is being said and done by Washington contrary to the fact that the USSR and Cuba do not do anything which would be directed against the USA.

And the President himself had to admit in his statement that the stay of Soviet military personnel at the military training centre in Cuba "is certainly no reason for a return to the cold war". "A confrontation as the President admitted, might be emotionally satisfying for a few days or weeks for some people, but it would be destructive to the national interest and the security of the United States".

In his speech the President touched upon the SALT II treaty. In this connection Carter stated: "The United States and the Soviet Union are the two most powerful nations on earth, and the relationship between us is complex because it involves strong elements of both competition and cooperation. Our fundamental philosophies conflict, and quite often our national interests conflict as well. But as two great nations we do have common interests and share an overwhelming mutual concern in preventing a nuclear war. We must recognize therefore, that nuclear arms control agreements are vital to both our countrys".

"I renew my call to the Senate of the United States to ratify the SALT II treaty," Jimmy Carter said. He described the treaty as "the most important step ever taken in controlling strategic nuclear arms".

The leaders of European allies of the USA unanimously support the SALT II. "If the Senate fails to approve the SALT II treaty, the President emphasized, these leaders and their countries would be confused and deeply alarmed".

The President said in the final part of the speech that the rejection of SALT II would seriously compromise peace and security. "We, Jimmy Carter stated, must not play politics with the security of the United States. We must not play politcs with the survival of the human race. We must not play politics with SALT II. It is much too important for that--too vital to our country, to our allies".

CARTER PLANS GUANTANAMO AMPHIBIOUS MILITARY EXERCISES

ID021518 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Washington, October 2, TASS--A high-ranking Pentagon official said that President Carter ordered on Monday that an amphibious exercise of a battallion of the Marines be held at Guantanamo in the course of the next few weeks. According to the UPI agency, 1,500 Marines supported by a group of U.S. naval ships will take part in the amphibious exercise.

The aim of the operation is a show of strength in the Caribbean.

U.S. ACCUSED OF TRYING TO 'INTIMIDATE' LATIN AMERICA

ID021916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Large-scale maneuvers of the U.S. naval forces have begun in the Caribbean Sea. Maneuvers on such a large scale, says a TASS commentary [as heard], are being conducted there fore the first time. This demonstration of U.S. military might is being assessed as yet another manifestation of the policy of blatant blackmail [grubyy shantazh] in relations between soverreign states and as an attempt to intimidate the people of Central and South America.

The United States, alarmed by the growing struggle against the dictatorial reactionary regimes supported by Washington, is at the same time promoting the idea of setting up so-called inter-American peace forces. These armed forces, whose backbone is to be formed by U.S. troops, would become--in the intention of the Washington strategists--the striking fist of imperialism for a struggle against the national liberation movements and pregressive regimes on that continent.

With this aim in mind, as the New York TIMES reports, Washington's emissaries have developed a strenuous effort in the capitals of the Latin American countries in order to convince their governments of the extreme necessity of knocking such striking forces together. The United States of America intends to raise the problem of setting up the inter-American armed forces at the General Assembly of the OAS, which will take place in La Paz in late October.

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. TEST OF AIR-LAUNCHED CRUISE MISSILE

LD021117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Latest Test"]

[Text] Washington, 26 September--The United States has carried out another test of the new type of strategic weapon--the "cruise missile." As the U.S. Defense Department reported, a "cruise missile" produced by the Boeing Corporation was launched from a B-52 bomber on the Dugway proving ground in Utah. This is the third "preflight" test of this "cruise missile." In all, it is planned to carry out 10 such launches.

PRAVDA OBSERVERS SEE U.S. EXPORT ACT AS STEP BACKWARD

LD021415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Step Backward"]

[Text] Washington, 29 September--The U.S. Congress House of Representatives has extended the export control act for 4 years.

During the debate in Congress the opponents of detente and Soviet-American business cooperation secured a number of discriminatory amendments which set up new obstacles on the path of normalizing trade between the two countries.

Although the majority of legislators rejected the more absurd demands to ban exports to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of nonstrategic goods under the pretext that they "could be used for military purposes," observers view Congress' actions as a step backward in the development of equal and mutually advantageous relations between East and West.

RESPONSE TO NY TIMES PROTEST TO "METROPOL" BANNING

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 20 Sep 79 pp 1-7 WA

[Text of 19 Sep LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article by Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the Board of the Moscow Writers Organization: "What's the Fuss About?"]

[Text] Five American writers--Edward Albee, Arthur Miller, William Styron, John Updike and Kurt Vonnegut--have sent a telegram to the Moscow Writers' Organisation, protesting against (we quote from the NY TIMES of August 12) the "banning" of the almanac "Metropol" and against "official actions" which were allegedly taken against the authors of the almanac who sought "permission to publish the anthology uncensored".

The almanac called "Metropol", which is, in fact, a collection of works contributed by a group of seasoned writers (Vasily Aksyonov, Andrei Bitov, Fazil Iskander and others) as well as a number of unknown, fledgling authors had been published by Carl Proffer of American Ardis publishing house, without permission from the Soviet Copyright Agency and six months earlier had been critically reviewed by a number of leading Moscow writers who had read the almanac (a typewritten text) and aired their views in the newspaper MOSKOVSKIY LITERATOR.

It seemed that the problem was settled. It appears, however, that there are forces which are interested in continuing the propaganda hullabaloo about that dubious enterprise. Some contributors to the "Metropol" also bring grist to their mill in a bid to promote the image of their failed enterprise.

Judging by the article in the New York TIMES, the telegram of the American writers also was inspired by "one of the authors of the anthology" who, as the newspaper said, had sent to his friends in the United States a request to urge American writers well known in the USSR to comment on the matter. This probably explains why the above-mentioned American writers had one-sided information and took a biased stand.

On August 22 we sent a reply to the American writers in which we explained the real facts. Following their example, we sent a copy of the letter to the New York TIMES so that the readers of that paper could learn about a different point of view on that matter.

On September 8 the newspaper finally published the letter under the heading "Soviet Answer to Five American Writers." Unfortunately, the paper abridged the letter by one-third and doctored it: besides the cuts agreed upon with the author, the editor made other ommissions.

He omitted, for example, the phrase that "the publication of 'Metropol' by Carl Proffer in such a manner (handing over the manuscrip secretely, non-officially and avoiding Soviet law) [was a] propaganda stunt." Meanwhile this phrase is based on the following fact: On January 17 the authors of the anthology brought a copy to the Moscow Writers' Organisation for discussion and a week later, on January 25, Carl Proffer said in an interview broadcast by the Voice of America that he was in possession of the original which was accepted for publication.

From the very start "Metropol" was designed as a samizdat magazine to cause scandal abroad. It has never been brought to any Soviet publisher, since it had been illegally sent well in advance to Proffer. So how can one speak of any "suppression", "censorship" and "ban"?

Since the knowledge of the actual facts of this story is extremely important for understanding it objectively and properly, I decided to send my letter to five American writers to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for its publication in full.

Dear colleagues,

I have received your telegram concerning the "Metropol" almanac. I would like to tell you that the arguments contained in the telegram which compelled you to protest so emphatically did not seem convincing to me. It is probably because you were not well informed on the problem you raised. Let me, my dear colleagues, fill this gap.

Several Moscow writers compiled an anthology and published it in the United States. Other Soviet writers, members of the same writers' organisation, including myself, aired their criticisms and published their comments in the writers' newspaper MOSKOVSKIY LITERATOR with a circulation of 2,000 copies. I think you will agree with me that literary discussion is a good thing. It enables writers to exercise their right to criticise work of their colleagues. In short, it is a long-standing tradition in Soviet literature and there is nothing extraordinary about it.

Nevertheless, for more than six months now leading bourgeois newspapers have been engaged in polemics (which has nothing to do with literature) with MOSKOVSKY LITERATOR. With a zeal worthy of a better cause they protect "Metropol" from any criticism, speculating about alleged "repressions" and "persecution" of its authors. I think it is an ungrateful job to make a lot of propaganda noise and sound effects out of nothing. Moreover, it is a harmful thing, for it misleads even serious and intelligent persons among whom I never tire of listing you.

All this makes us think that the publication of "Metropol" by Carl Proffer in such a manner (handing over the manuscript secret, non-officially and avoiding Soviet law) is a common propaganda stunt which does not improve understanding between our literatures.

I hope I won't see you, respected and well-known writers, joining in the campaign which is usually associated with people with a definite level, education and outlook. It is a pity that you obtain facts from the desks of propaganda writers. In your telegram you wrote, for example, that the immediate negative reaction of the Soviet authorities who pronounced the contents of the magazine second-rate and pornographic demonstrated universal fear of freedom of speech and the officials' determination to choke it.

It is a lie!

It was Proffer's book that provoked a negative reaction. And it came from writers rather than officials.

About 30 leading Soviet writers, including those you met personally at literary meetings, such as Sergei Zalygin, Yuriy Bondarev, Grigory Baklanov, Boris Polevoi, Viktor Rozov and others, attentively read and thoroughly discussed the almanac which its authors presented to the Moscow Writers' Organisation only after they had sent it to Ardis. The results of that discussion were published in MOSKOVSKIY LITERATOR under tht title "Writers' Comment on 'Metropol': Pornography of the Spirit" (you can read this article in English translation in the magazine SOVIET LITERATURE No 5, 1979).

Of course, you may disagree with their opinion about "Metropol" but is this reason enough to lodge an official protest? We have not protested against the publication in your country of the trash collected in "Metropol"! Enjoy yourself if you think you do not have enough literature of that sort at home!

Your protest is strange also because "Metropol" was published in the States not in English but in Russian, a language of which you have no command as far as I can remember. I don't want to believe, however, that you have judged about "Metropol" without reading it. Why then do you treat some people with such biased and blind trust and others with as biased distruct, ignoring the opinion of the most competent Soviet writers who had an opportunity to read the almanac in their native tongue?

Incidentally, it is not hard to see that everything of any aesthetic value that could be found in "Metropol" has been published in this country: Andrey Voznesensky's poems had been earlier published in his book "Temptation" in 200,000 copies and Fazil Iskander's short stories appeared earlier in the magazine DRUZHBA NARODOV. Unfortunately, there are not many such works in the almanac.

Like in any country, in our country it is difficult to find a publisher for artistically poor books of which there are quite a few in "Metropol". This is not the absence of "freedom of speech" but evidence of the high artistic tastes of our editors and publishers. And this is our good fortune, rather than a misfortune! The lack of such a taste and fastidiousness and the lowering of ethical and aesthetical criteria are leading to disintegration of literature as an artistic value and to complete moral and aesthetic permissiveness and spiritual degradation.

Our literature--prose, poetry and dramaturgy--is full of strenuous spiritual searches and is distinguished for a caring and strict attitude to the language. Incidentally, this is borne out by the translations into Russian of your books.

At last year's literary meeting of Soviet and American writers in New York, which you attended, we singled out one of the real and acute problems in relationship between our literatures: We know you very well because we translate many of your books. In 1977-1978 alone 156 books by American writers (let alone periodicals!) were published in Russian in a total print of 21,500,000 copies. For many American writers Moscow was in many respects a sort of literary Mecca on the way to glory and international recognition. Unfortunately, in your country, our modern literature is almost unknown because translations of Soviet writers are rather rare and Soviet literature, like the situation about "Metropol", is often judged by hearsay.

Now about "repressions" and "persecution". What is all the talk about? Is it, perhaps, about Andrey Voznesensky's recent trip to the United States of America where he appeared at the Kennedy Centre or his flight, at the request of central newspapers, to the North Pole after which series of new verse have been published in Soviet periodicals? Or, maybe, about the just published new books by Bella Akhmadulina in Tbilisi or Fazil Iskander in Moscow? Or the publication of Arkady Arkanov's new short story in the August issue of the YUNOST (Youth) magazine? Or the poetry recitals in Moscow and the TV appearances of Andrey Voznesensky and Bella Akhmadulina before multimillion audiences? Or the new book of prose by A. Bitov which the author has just brought to the "Sovetskiy Pisatel" publishing house?

I want to assure you, dear colleagues, that no less than others we are concerned about the fate of our writers and that the last thing we wish to see is an end to their "careers", as you put it, in our intellectual union, in Soviet literature.

The USSR Writers' Union is a voluntary organization and its membership is a free will of its collective, on the one hand, and a free will of each writer, on the other. We are not going to force anyone into remaining a member of our union.

We believe, however, that those deep and organic ties which link up true writers with their native literature and their country are inseparable.

These hopes are also spread to beginners--V. Yerofeyev and Y. Popov. As you have correctly noted, the Secretariat of the Board of the Writers' Union of the Russian Federation "suspended" the final decision about their admission to the USSR Writers' Union. But, pardon me, admission to the Writers' Union is a purely internal affair of our intellectual alliance and we ask you to leave it with us to determine the degree of maturity and creative potentialities of each writer.

Such are my explanations and our point of view on the problem you have touched upon, dear gentlemen.

Yours respectfully,

Felix Kuznetsov,
First Secretary of the Board of
the Moscow Writers' Organization

P.S. The reply to the U.S. writers, published in the New York TIMES, has given rise to a fresh outburst of comment by all kinds of "radio voices," endeavouring to disfigure it beyond recognition. I won't refute and "voices" on particular points, but talk, instead, on a general principle running through comment of this sort for a long time.

Tactically, this principle is to raise a propaganda outcry about "freedom of expression," "censorship," "repression," "prohibition" and other things like this in order to muffle the main point, namely, what exactly is this "Metropol" in essence. The content, aesthetic features, and artistic standards of the collection, "Metropol," remain a taboo both for many Western propagandists and, what is altogether surprising, for the five U.S. writers.

But, after all, we're dealing with the almanac claiming to be literary. Therefore, it would seem, this discussion ought to be different, far more objective and concrete, and, above all, of a literary nature on the point of whether or not it proved to be an anthology. If so, what are its merits?

It would have been possible, if not to accept, then, at least, to understand the following position of its advocates: "We've read the almanac and are convinced that the works it contains are the acme of perfection and of great artistic value. Therefore, even if they are far removed from the principles of socialist realism, the almanac has every right to be published not only in our country, but in your country, too."

There is another possible variant: "We've read the almanac, and agree that most of the works collected in it are primitive and silly, or else reiterated and imitative. Nevertheless, we insist on the right of publication of any, even the trashiest, works of literature."

Naturally, the way the question is raised in the second variant would sound absurd to us, but, at least, it has some kind of logic and meaning. So far, this logic and meaning are clearly lacking in Western propagandists' comment apropos "Metropol."

Judge for yourselves. Dozens of serious Soviet writers, differing widely in taste and style, agree on one point after reading "Metropol."

Y. Bondarev: "One feels ashamed, irritated and ill at ease by most of the stories it contains, because their authors have no sense of reality and conformity. They aren't considerate in the use of words, and don't know where to stop. These stories are naturalistic, careless, and full of rubbish. There are no grounds to talk seriously about their 'artistic merits.'"

S. Zalygin: "I think that a whole number of contributors to the almanac, which I have read, are simply not professional writers. Not a single publishing firm in the world respecting itself will tolerate such diktat of weak and helpless literature."

S. Narovchatov: "Frankly, I expected whatever you please from this almanac, but not such low standards. More than half of it smacks of the underworld, as though criminals were allowed to put out a literary publication of their own with no administrative control whatsoever. Other items are 'industrial waste' of professional writers. Artistically inconsistent stories, standing no chance of appearing in any other publications, are tolerated in 'Metropol.'"

G. Baklanov: "I can't imagine an American reader who would go through the whole of this almanac of his own free will. I couldn't do it, because the artistic quality of most of the stories leaves much to be desired."

The aforementioned and other Soviet writers, who have read the almanac carefully, point out the main thing, namely that, as Y. Bondarev said with regard to "Metropol", "in the final analysis, literature is tested by talent," and it "is too much a serious thing to assert itself with a scandal."

As for the Western propagandists, who, more often than not, do not thumb through "Metropol", at least, on account of not knowing the Russian language, base themselves solely on the fact that poor works of literature find no eager market in our country, and, therefore, persistently raise a howl about "censorship," "suppression" of literature and "absence of freedoms" in the Soviet Union.

These propagandists are deliberately mixing up things, doing it without rhyme or reason. They try to use the thoroughly compromised "Metropol" to level calumnious, far-reaching charges at our literature and at our country. Their efforts are in vain.

In reality, the case of "Metropol" points to something entirely different, namely, that serious literature is incompatible with political scandal-mongering, and, moreover, serving hostile propaganda agencies. I hope that those "Metropol" contributors, who strive for genuine literature, have realized this already; if not, they will, in time.

TANJUG REPORTS EXTENDED RECESS IN SOVIET-PRC TALKS

LD022146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2 (TANJUG)--Contrary to some expectations the Soviet and Chinese delegations' first "recess" in the preparatory negotiations on the normalization of relations between the two countries was continued today. The preliminary talks will most probably be resumed tomorrow.

The delegations, headed by Deputy Foreign Ministers Leonid Ilichev and Wang Youping, have not met since Friday. As the negotiation agenda has not been adopted yet, it is uncertain when they will officially open.

IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRC

LD031049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Sergeyev article: "Thirty Years of the PRC"]

[Text] It has been 30 years since the formation of the PRC. The victorious completion of the Chinese revolution became possible in the favorable external conditions created by the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II--a defeat to which the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution. A major role in the Chinese people's historical victory was also played by direct assistance to China's revolutionary and patriotic forces from the CPSU and the Soviet State. As a result of the defeat of the Japanese Army in 1945 by the Soviet Armed Forces acting in combat collaboration with the Mongolian Army and Chinese partisans, the Manchurian military-revolutionary base was established in northeast China. It became a strategic bridgehead for the Chinese revolution to consolidate its forces and prepare for the decisive offensive which led to the final fall of the Chiang Kai-Shek regime with its American patrons and to the liberation of the entire country.

The creation of the PRC summed up the decades of staunch, selfless and heroic struggle by the Chinese people against imperialism and internal reaction. The victory of the Chinese revolution was an integral part and at the same time an important factor in the process of changing the correlation of forces in the world which was characterized by the strengthening of the positions of socialism and democracy, the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the acceleration of the collapse of imperialism's colonial system in Asia and other parts of the world.

The new China joined the family of fraternal socialist states--something which the Chinese people perceived as a law-governed, natural act and as the embodiment of the ideals and goals which China's leading forces were fighting for. In 1925, in a message to the Soviet land shortly before he died, the great democrat and revolutionary Sun Yat-sen expressed the hope that "the time will come when the Soviet Union, as a best friend and ally, will welcome a mighty and free China, when in the great battle for the freedom of the world's oppressed nations the two countries will march forward hand in hand and achieve victory."

Genuine internationalist communists in the CCP leadership fully recognized and shared the conclusion stemming from the entire experience of the Chinese revolutionary movement regarding the need for a lasting alliance with world socialism in the interests of consolidating the victory of the people's revolution and building a socialist society in China--which was proclaimed as the new power's program goal.

Alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries enabled the young People's Republic to consolidate its international positions. The 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty which Beijing decided not to extend this year played a tremendous part in thwarting American and Chiang Kai-shekist plans for a counterrevolutionary restoration and establishing broad cooperation between the two states and peoples in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres. The multifaceted assistance of the USSR and other fraternal countries made possible the rapid progress in restoring and developing the Chinese national economy which marked the PRC's first decade. The CCP Central Committee political report to the Eighth Party Congress (1956) notes: "The Soviet Union has given tremendous assistance to the cause of socialist building in our country; the European and Asian countries of people's democracy have also given great assistance in this respect. The Chinese people will never forget this comradely assistance from the fraternal countries."

The fruitful Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the first 10 years of the PRC's existence stemmed from the nature of our state, from our ideology and from the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism. It promoted the implementation of the unusually complex task of overcoming historical backwardness and laying the foundations of socialism in China. It favored the formation of the necessary conditions for completing democratic transformations in the country, for developing socialist industrialization and for the gradual transition of Chinese society to socialism. The Eight CCP Congress approved a concrete plan for advancing along this path, a plan envisaging strengthening the PRC's ties of friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The radical socioeconomic shifts in the country, the creation with the socialist countries' assistance of the foundations of modern industry, the training of qualified cadres, great successes in developing the education system and eliminating illiteracy, the gradual rise in the working people's living standard--all these real achievements of the PRC's first 10 years confirmed the correctness of the general line on building socialism at that time, a line based on deepening and expanding the alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries.

However, in the late fifties China's onward movement along a socialist path and the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union ran up against obstacles created by a nationalist current within the CCP. Mao Zedong's grouping, having dealt with ideological opponents who operated from positions of Marxism-Leninism, began to foist on the people a "specific Chinese path"--a path of "great leaps forward" and "cultural revolutions" in domestic policy and a great-power, expansionist course in international affairs.

These Maoist experiments took up 20 years. They caused tremendous damage to the economy, science, education and the training of specialists. Trade unions were eliminated, youth organizations disbanded, the party's mass base undermined. More than 100 million people, according to Chinese estimates, suffered as a result of the "Cultural Revolution" under whose slogans the organizational and state foundations of the socialist system in China were shattered.

Through the Maoists' fault, at first difficulties arose and then cooperation between China and the fraternal socialist countries ceased altogether. And from the mid-sixties Mao Zedong openly made anti-Sovietism his pivotal line and in the end brought the country into a bloc with imperialism.

In China today they are trying to lay on Lin Biao and the notorious "gang of four" the responsibility for the profound crisis into which Maoism led the country and the innumerable failures and crimes of the past 20 years. The enforced amendments to policy and the ideological sphere are made in such a way as not to touch, as the expression goes in China today, "the fundamental principles of Mao's ideas," while discarding Maoism's most odious forms and manifestations. These "fundamental principles" include the great-power hegemonist program and actions in the world arena, a course toward the country's militarization for expansionist purposes, hostility toward the socialist community and its policy of peace and detente, anti-Sovietism and flirtation with imperialism.

The republic is approaching its 30th anniversary with no precise current and long-term development plans. As leading Chinese figures themselves admit, the country has tens of millions of starving people and 20 million unemployed (not counting the enormous hidden unemployment in the countryside). At the same time billions of yuans are thrown into the furnace of "modernizing" the army and are spent on foreign policy adventures. The working masses' living standard has virtually not improved in the past 20 years, and this, in conjunction with the ceaseless political upheavals and cruel repressions, has caused deep dissatisfaction and disillusionment among the population.

Under these conditions, some people in the Beijing leadership are trying to seek a way out by continuing to intimidate the people with the false "threat from the North" and appeals to "prepare for war" and by repeating adventures similar to the treacherous attack on Vietnam in February and March 1979. However, it is clear this is a path fraught with growing danger for peace and detente, for all peoples and, of course, for the Chinese people themselves.

The PRC'S 30th anniversary and the two stages of its development which are completely opposite in their content and results convincingly confirm that Maoism inevitably leads to the erosion of socialist gains, troubles and sufferings for the people, a policy of expansion and the transformation of China into a source of wars and a threat to all countries' security.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates improving relations with the PRC and has repeatedly made practical proposals on this score. Our country believes that the principles of peaceful coexistence, including the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force, can serve as a basis for developing ties between the two states. The Soviet Union intends to proceed on the basis of these principles at the Soviet-Chinese talks which are beginning in Moscow.

In congratulating the Chinese people on the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, Soviet people express an unchanging feeling of friendship toward China's working class, peasantry and labor intelligentsia and wish the PRC successes in developing the economy, culture and technology and increasing the Chinese working people's well-being.

USSR DEPICTED AS 'AGGRESSOR' IN JAPANESE-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES

LD021359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Dangerous Maneuvers"]

[Text] Tokyo--Large-scale naval exercises have begun off Japan's western shores. They are being held over a vast territory--from the northern island of Hokkaido to Kyushu in the south. Participating in the maneuvers are 70 Japanese warships, 80 aircraft and 16,000 sailors and soldiers, as well as American nuclear submarines. The participants in the exercises are rehearsing cooperation in "repulsing aggression from the sea" and protecting marine communications.

The region chosen for the exercise leaves us in no doubt that they are trying to present the Soviet Union as the "aggressor." In order to support this myth during the maneuvers the press has once again started trumpeting about the appearance of Soviet warships off Japan's shores and about the "intensification of Soviet military preparations in the Far East."

The maneuvers of the Japanese armed forces, which have recently grown more frequent, as well as the joint exercises by Japanese and U.S. troops, the newspaper AKAHATA points out, are not of a defensive nature at all, as their organizers try to depict them. They are aimed at comprehensively reinforcing the aggressive nature of joint operations by the two countries' armed forces.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN JAPAN

LD242022 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 24, TASS--Yuriy Bandura, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Tokyo, describing preparations for parliamentary elections in Japan, writes that "during these elections a reply will be given to the question--under which banners Japan will enter the eighties. To be more precise--which political forces will have to define the country's course on the threshold of the last but one decade of the twentieth century."

Assessing the deployment of political forces in Japan, the IZVESTIYA correspondent notes that at present "A situation has emerged whereby the Liberal-Democratic Party, while remaining the ruling party, actually no longer possesses unlimited possibilities for fulfilling the functions of a ruling party".

"Meanwhile, the article notes, "the need of Japan's ruling circles in restoring the LDP's role as a ruling party is growing of late for different reasons. They include the sharpening of Japanese-U.S. contradictions and of Japan's contradictions with the Common Market, and the tangled knot of relationships with China, and Tokyo's clearly defined claims to the role of 'leader' of the non-socialist countries in Southeast Asia and the Far East."

The IZVESTIYA correspondent goes on to write about the widespread corruption in the camp of the Liberal Democrats. Passions had not yet calmed down over the bribes handed out in Japanese corridors of power by the American Lockheed Corporation, says the correspondent, when the complicity of a number of LDP leaders in machinations by another U.S. military monopoly--Grumman were revealed. Literally on the eve of the elections the questions of the country's unsettled financial system arose sharply. Nor can the Liberal Democrats offer any effective countermeasures to the consequences of the "energy crisis".

What, then, are the conservatives hoping for, asks the correspondent. In part--on the lack of unity among the opposition. But they pin their main hopes on another ally. The party of finance capital was created and is functioning on monopoly money (according to the latest data, 60 percent of the assets supporting the LDP are contributed by credit and industrial corporations, and the bulk of the remaining part--by the owners of those corporations). It is, therefore, on money that it is relying most of all.

JAPANESE CP PROTESTS POLICE INTERFERENCE ON EVE OF ELECTIONS

LD281032 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 28, TASS--The Communist Party of Japan has made a strong protest against attempts by the authorities to thwart the Communist Party's election campaign on the threshold of parliamentary elections, scheduled for October 7.

The Communist Party of Japan says in its statement that the police has taken more than once lawless actions against the activities of the Communist Party. Thus it interfered with the circulation of the Communist Party's election placards and of its central organ AKAHATA.

DPRK PROTESTS U.S. RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS

LD021544 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2, TASS--According to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, a scheduled meeting of the Military Commission for Armistice in Korea was today held in Panmunjon. KDPR delegate Han Ju Gen expressed a protest over the repeated violation of the KDPR's airspace by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft. The latest violation took place on October 1, when a U.S. reconnaissance plane invaded the KDPR's airspace and made a reconnaissance flight from Kosong to Sosura North Hamgyong Province. A representative of the KDPR demanded an immediate end to the flights pointed out that such actions are a crude violation of the armistice agreement on Korea and an encroachment upon an independent state's sovereignty.

GDR'S AXEN HAILS FORTHCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD022244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An event of tremendous political significance: This is how the forthcoming visit to the GDR by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is described by Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. This visit, he said in an interview with a TASS correspondent, fills all communists and all citizens of the GDR with a feeling of deep joy. It is a new proof of the unbreakable nature of the close fraternal alliance of the two parties and of the peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

Axen stressed the importance of the meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker this summer. Such meetings confirm the cooperation of the parties of our countries, particularly in the form of summit consultations, and gives a certain impetus to the further development of fraternal relations in all fields. They clearly show the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the vanguard role of the communists, in the matter of solving ideological and international questions, and questions of economic policy and party structure.

The SED is consistently guided in its activities by Leninist revolutionary theory and the experience of the international workers' movement, particularly of the party of Lenin, which is the most experienced element in the world communist movement. This has enabled the SED, Axen stressed, on the basis of the actual historical and national conditions of our country, creatively and successfully to apply in practice the tested laws of socialist revolution and the building of socialism. The formation and development of the GDR form a convincing example of the prospects for the peaceful building of socialism. All the republic's achievements have been possible thanks to the consistent course of the GDR for the expansion and intensification of close cooperation with the traternal countries, primarily the Soviet Union. The close cooperation between the first socialist state on German soil and the country of Lenin is one of the basic components of the GDR's state policy.

New horizons in the relations between the two countries were opened up by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in Moscow on 7 October 1975 between the USSR and the GDR. Axen noted the historic achievements of the Soviet state and the Leninist peace policy of the CPSU. Its most noteworthy successes, he said, are inextricably connected with the wholehearted implementation of the foreign policy program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the fruitful activity of our comrade and friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A reliable foundation for the implementation by our party and the working people of the GDR for the further tasks of building an advanced socialist society and the creation of the prerequisites for a gradual transition to communism, Axen said, is the fraternal alliance which inextricably binds the SED to the CPSU, links our peoples and states, and firmly establishes the place of the GDR in the family of socialist countries.

MSZMP'S NEMES VISITS TURKMENISTAN, RECEIVED BY GAPUROV

ID021025 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 1 ID

[Text] TURKMENINFORM--On 18 September M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, received Comrade Dezso Nemes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and editor in chief of the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, and his wife. Comrade Gapurov told the guests about Turkmenistan's successes in economic, cultural and social development and the republic party organization's work to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmenistan CP Congress.

M. M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, and B. Kerimi and A. Mamedov, members of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, took part in the talk.

The Turkmenistan working people warmly welcomed in the republic Comrade Dezso Nemes--the editor in chief of the Hungarian communists' central organ who has devoted 50 years of his life to the revolutionary movement and who is an active fighter and internationalist and loyal friend of our country. He has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his great services in the revolutionary movement and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Comrades Dezso Nemes and his wife Piroska Szabo, the well-known revolutionary and member of the Budapest party city committee, were in our republic 12 through 18 September. They visited the Turkmenkover production association's Ashkhabad carpet factory, and the Turkmen SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. Comrade Dezso Nemes met with leaders of the mass information and propaganda media and exchanged opinions with them on the organization of the editorial office's work. The guest visited the Glavkarakumstroy administration and the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences institute of the desert and had a talk with their leaders.

The guests from Hungary traveled to Maryyskaya and Chardzhouskaya oblasts, viewed historical monuments and familiarized themselves with industrial and agricultural enterprises and the renal sanatorium in Bayrom-Ali. They took a boat trip along the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal.

The guests were shown feature and documentary movies produced by the Turkmenfilm studio.

The guests from Hungary leave for Moscow 19 September.

GRISHIN GREETS VISITING BELGRADE CITY CP DELEGATION

ID021212 Moscow in Serbo-Croation to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] A delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee led by Dusan Sasa Gligorijevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, arrived in Moscow last night at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation also comprises (Teodosije Celenkovic), secretary of Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, (Dragomir Jelenkovic), head of the International Department of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference and Milovan Popovic, secretary of the Belgrade Palilula Municipality League of Communists Committee. The guests were welcomed at the airport by Victor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and Valentine Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Marko Orlandic, SFRY [Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] ambassador in the USSR, also greeted the guests. The Belgrade delegation was received this morning at the Moscow Gorkom headquarters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

Documents Signed

LD021350 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Talks were continued in the Kremlin today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Prime Minister of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis, Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis.

The sides exchanged views on basic trends in the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Greece and approved the draft Soviet-Greek declaration. It is called upon to contribute towards broadening bilateral cooperation in various fields, strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The declaration is to be published.

In examining international issues main attention was devoted to questions of European security and the situation in the Mediterranean.

The sides expressed concern over the lack of settlement in Cyprus and stressed the necessity of a just settlement of the Cyprus issue in the interests of its people, security in the eastern Mediterranean and international detente.

Agreement was reached on the text of a joint communique.

Joint Soviet-Greek documents were signed today: a Soviet-Greek declaration and agreements on economic and technical cooperation. The former was signed by Aleksey Kosygin and Konstandinos Karamanlis; the latter by Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Semen Skachkov and Yeoryios Rallis.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 2 October 1979 adds: "Present at the signing of the documents were, on the Soviet side: Comrades Gromyko, Demichev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers and other officials. On the Greek side were: Kaloyeras, the ambassador to the Soviet Union; Theodoropoulos, director general of the Greek Foreign Ministry; and other officials accompanying the prime minister.]

Received by Brezhnev

LD021700 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

["Leonid Brezhnev Receives Konstandinos Karamanlis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime-minister of the Hellenic Republic, who arrived in the Soviet Union for an official visit, was received at the Kremlin today by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union had no other policy in respect to Greece, but the policy of rapprochement, cooperation and friendship. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece are linked by age-old bonds of history and culture, experience and tradition of struggle against foreign invaders. All these are important prerequisites for goodneighbour relations between the two countries.

Konstandinos Karamanlis also went on record in favour of an all-round development of relations between Greece and the Soviet Union.

Touching on international problems, Leonid Brezhnev stressed the great importance of the entire totality of the work done by the European countries in the seventies for the purpose of achieving detente. The same goals are served by the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement.

At the same time Leonid Brezhnev called attention to the fact that instances had appeared of late causing grave alarm for the future. In these conditions active efforts of all states are imperatively necessary in order to safeguard and consolidate the atmosphere of detente, to achieve concrete results in the limitation and discontinuation of the arms race.

The prime-minister of Greece noted the peaceable nature of his country's foreign policy, its readiness to promote the easing of international tension and consolidation of peace. He assessed highly the SALT II agreement, whose entry into force would allow to go over to more resolute measures in the sphere of disarmament.

The talks proceeded in a business-like, sincere atmosphere, and was marked by broad mutual understanding.

Patolichev, Rallis Meeting

ID021036 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister for foreign trade, and Yeorios Rallis, foreign minister of Greece, had a talk in Moscow today. They discussed questions connected with the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Skachkov, Rallis Meeting

ID021456 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, received Yeoryios Rallis, Greek minister of foreign affairs. Questions of development of Soviet-Greek economic and technical cooperation were discussed during the conversation.

Attendance at Bolshoi

ID021836 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 2 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--Today evening Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, attended at the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR Otar Tatakishvili's opera "The Stolen Moon". Present together with the guest were Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, other officials.

ZAMYATIN SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY IN VIENNA

ID271310 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 27 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Vienna, September 27, TASS--Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, delivered a report before the Vienna public here at the invitation of the Austrian-Soviet Society. Its theme was "The International Situation After the Signature of the SALT II Treaty".

He spoke of the importance of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty, signed in Vienna by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, for the cause of peace, detente and for restraining the arms race. He stressed that this document is expected to facilitate the solution of other problems, including the Vienna talks on troop and arms reductions in central Europe.

The report was received with great interest.

Vienna Report

AU271335 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Georg Possanner report: "Moscow's Information Chief: SALT II Historical Compromise]

[Text] Vienna--The American-Soviet SALT II agreement is a compromise of historical portent, but there are circles in the United States who want to prevent its ratification or put it off until the agreement is void. This was stated by the chief of the International Information Department of the Moscow Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin, on Tuesday evening [25 Sep] at a lecture to the Austrian-Soviet Society in Vienna. The stationing of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe hinders the process of detente. At any rate, there is no threat emanating from the Soviet Union.

Then Zamyatin spoke on the hotbeds of crisis in world politics and mentioned the Middle East first.

Camp David cannot solve the Middle East problem; this opinion was not only held by the Soviet Union, but also by the Arab states, who have formed a unity front against the accord. The legitimate rights of the Palestinians and their own state are the prerequisites for the settlement of the Middle East question. The Palestinians in southern Lebanon are exposed to an Israeli policy of genocide, Zamyatin said.

He has been asked recently whether the Soviet Union advocates the annihilation of Israel: "Under no circumstances, never", Zamyatin said, the Soviet Union has always advocated the right of existence of all peoples in that region.

Vietnam has now fallen victim to China's aggression after decades of aggression by imperialist U.S. policy. By its foreign policy and propaganda it [China] had made the Soviet Union enemy No 1. Moscow, however, wants goodneighborly relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence with China.

Speaking on Africa, Zamyatin said, the Soviet Union did not have one single soldier stationed on African soil, but had some military advisers with limited competences in some states. The assistance granted by the Soviet Union at the request of some states is justified by Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. The Soviet Union, however, is far from forcing its ideology and social order on anybody. This choice is up to the people of the respective country.

STATEMENT BY IRANIAN AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD041838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Iran's policy is of an anti-imperialist, anticapitalist and anti-Zionist nature. We address a message of friendship and peace to all countries coming out against U.S. and Western imperialism, Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the Soviet Union, stated today in a conversation with a TASS correspondent.

The forces of international imperialism have suffered a defeat in Iran but are not giving up hope of establishing in our country their Western way of life, Mohammad Mokri continued. In this connection attempts are being made to harm the friendly relations existing between Iran and the USSR.

Dwelling on the events in the Iranian province of Kordestan, the ambassador noted that some Western news agencies have tried to represent things in such a way as though the disturbances in Kordestan had been organized with the aid of the Soviet Union. They used for this the fact of the presence of Soviet weapons in Iran, although, Mohammad Mokri noted, it is well known that the given weapons had been delivered to Iran from Israel which seized them during the war with Egypt. We know, Mokri said, that the Soviet Union is our friend and good neighbor. For this reason assertions about Soviet interference in Iran's affairs can have only one purpose--hampering the development of good relations between our countries.

In this connection the Iranian ambassador recalled the statement made the other day by Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi, who stressed that relations of friendship and good-neighborliness exist between the Iranian Islamic Republic and the Soviet Union. In conclusion, the ambassador of the Iranian Islamic Republic in the Soviet Union expressed the wish that relations between the USSR and Iran in political, economic, trade, cultural and other spheres should not only remain good but should also be further developed in a positive manner.

The Iranian ambassador made this statement in connection with the first anniversary of Ayatollah Khomeyni's departure from Iraq to Paris which was, as he said, a turning point in the Iranian revolution.

IRAN TUDEH PARTY PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION

LD021504 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 2, TASS--The issue of the newspaper MARDOM, a publication of the People's (Tudeh) Party of Iran, has been resumed today. On August 20 this year its publication was suspended without the slightest grounds.

SAVAK OFFICIAL, ISLAMIC COURT BARGAIN TO CUT FLOGGING SENTENCE

LD021422 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 1, TASS--The Islamic Court of (?Mashad) has sentenced a high-ranking official of the shah's secret police SAVAK to 400 lashes of whip. After bargaining with members of the Islamic Court he "ransomed" 350 lashes with 5 million rials. The money will go to the poor fund. The remaining 50 lashes were "left in force" by the court so that the SAVAK official "known the taste of flogging." This was reported by a spokesman of the Islamic Court, Sadeq Rhalhali, in an interview with a correspondent of the PARS news agency.

CHAIRMAN OF PDRY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VISITS YAR

LD021926 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Aden, October 2, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left today for a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic. According to the newspaper "14 OCTOBER" he will have talks with the leaders of the Yemen Arab Republic, during which the sides will discuss "questions of coordinating activities in the economic, cultural and social domains".

JOINT COMMUNIQUE CITED ON SAUDI KING'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD021945 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 2, TASS--Libya and Saudi Arabia have reaffirmed their negative attitude to the Camp David agreements, concluded by Egypt and Israel, and have declared their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The joint communique, published here after the visit to Libya of the king of Saudi Arabia, Khalid, points out that during his negotiations with the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, questions were discussed of carrying out the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit meeting on the political and economic boycott of the As-Sadat regime in Egypt.

ISRAEL CONTINUES MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST LEBANON

LD021536 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 2, TASS--The Israeli military continue aggravating tension in southern Lebanon. Last night, Israeli launches approached the Lebanese coast near the Ar-Rashidiyah Palestine refugees camp and tried to land troops from rubber dinghies. Detachments of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement opened fire on the aggressors and forced them to retreat.

According to eye-witnesses, the Israeli military command has of late been moving further army units, weaponry, artillery and tanks to Lebanese territory. They are concentrating near the populated centres Bint Jubayl, 'Aynata, Saff al Hawa in the central sector of the south of the country. According to the Palestine news agency WAFA, naval units of the aggressor have been considerably stepping up their activity in Lebanese territorial waters in recent days. Seeking to further aggravate the already explosive situation in neighbouring Lebanon, Tel Aviv instigates its puppets, the secessionists from the Haddad gangs, to more provocations. Recently, they tried to seize a number of positions in the Al-Asasiyah and Al-Mahmudiyah district, controlled by national patriotic forces. Vigorously rebuffed by fighters from the national patriotic forces, the secessionists sustained big losses and retreated.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT TURKEY 5 OCT FOR TALKS WITH ECEVIT

LD021510 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, October 2, TASS--It has been announced here that chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat is to go on a one-day visit to Turkey on October 5. He is to hold talks with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and other officials on questions pertaining to the development of relations between Turkey and PLO. The newspaper COMHURRIYET stresses in its today's issue that this visit "will undoubtedly be an important foreign policy event for Turkey, which strives to develop its ties with the Arab countries. The Palestine Liberation Organization can play an effective role in establishing even closer ties between Turkey and the Arab world." The newspaper goes on to write that PLO has recently taken a key position in the Arab world, and this has been recognized by all the Western countries, with the exception of the USA.

MADAGASCAR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIA

ID030737 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Sep 79 p 1 ID

[ATEM report: "Delegation from Madagascar in Moldavia"]

[Text] A delegation of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar head by L.K.M. Andrianarahinjaka, president of the Assembly, arrived in Moldavia 15 September. Among the members of the delegation, which is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are F. Randriamamonjy, Madagascar ambassador to the Soviet Union, (Zh. Leobi), deputy chairman of the Madagascar People's National Assembly, and assembly deputies.

The delegation is accompanied on its tour of the country by A. A. Zhuchenko, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences.

At Kishinev airport, which was decked with the state flags of Madagascar, the Soviet Union and Moldavia, the guests were met by G.T. Aftenyuk, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.M. Lazarev, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, deputies of the republican Supreme Soviet and other officials.

On the same day the parliamentarians from Madagascar were received by K.F. Ilyashenko, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the friendly talk which took place he spoke of the republic's history, its state system, the impressive transformations which have taken place in the Moldavian people's life in the years of Soviet power and the progress in the economy, science and culture, which were the result of the implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy in Moldavia. K.F. Ilyashenko brief L.K.M. Andrianarahinjaka in detail on the activity of the republic's supreme organ of power, the development of socialist democracy, citizens' broad rights and their participation in managing state and public affairs.

A developed socialist society has been built in the USSR, Comrade Ilyashenko said. It is known that one of the first decrees of Soviet power was Lenin's decree on peace, which has determined our state's foreign policy from the first day of its existence. The tireless activity of our party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally is devoted to strengthening the cause of peace, and this activity meets with warm support from all progressive mankind.

The chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Madagascar are developing successfully. Their further deepening is in accordance with the vital interests of the two states' peoples and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. The Soviet people, he went on to say, are sincerely glad at the successes Madagascar has achieved in its years of self-sufficient, independent development.

Comrade Ilyashenko answered many questions posed by the guests. They displayed particular interest in the activity of the Soviets' standing committees and in the procedure for nominating candidate deputies.

L.K.M. Andrianarahinjaka conveyed to Comrade Ilyashenko, the Moldavian Supreme Soviet and all the Moldavian people fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes from Didier Ratskiraka, president of Madagascar, and all the people of Madagascar and expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit Soviet Moldavia and familarize himself with the Moldavian people's life. He noted that people in Madagascar attach great significance to further developing and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and studying its experience of socialist building.

Taking part in the talk were G.T. Aftenyuk, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.A. Stepanov, deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, A.M. Lazarev, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

The parliamentarians from Madagascar visited the Romaneshty Sovkhoz plant in Strashenskiy Rayon, where they familiarized themselves with the organization of production and the farms' sociocultural development.

The guests continued to familiarize themselves with the republic today.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GHANA--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Ivantsov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ghana. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Bernov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ghana in connection with his transfer to other work. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 79 p 6 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY'S USSR VISIT

LD021351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Div Gen F. Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 20 through 25 September.

The Mexican national defense secretary visited Moscow and Leningrad. He visited military units and military educational institutions of the USSR Armed Forces.

F. Galvan Lopez was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov.

During their talks D.F. Ustinov and F. Galvan Lopez noted the two countries' adherence to the principles of equality, self-determination, sovereignty and mutual respect and the commonality of their interests in strengthening peace and international cooperation.

The ministers stated with satisfaction that friendly relations between the two countries are continuing to develop as the result of joint efforts. Contacts are developing between the armed forces of the USSR and Mexico.

The determination of both sides to make an effort to expand bilateral ties in the military sphere was emphasized. They regard these ties as a means of strengthening the feelings of respect which the armed forces of the Soviet Union and Mexico have for each other. Contacts and exchanges in the military sphere help to develop traditions of friendship and contribute to strengthening mutual understanding between the two countries.

Div Gen F. Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary of national defense who has been on an official visit to our country, left Moscow 25 September.

He was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and by generals, admirals and officers.

The sendoff party included Rogelio Martinez Aguilar, Mexican ambassador to the USSR.

CHILEAN CP ISSUES DOCUMENT ON DOMESTIC SCENE, PARTY GOALS

LD010855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Buenos Aires, 22 September--The full text of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] document "Our Democratic Plan," signed by party Secretary General Luis Corvalan and circulated underground in Chile has been received here. It analyzes in detail and profoundly the situation in the country and puts forward the tasks facing the Chilean communists and all democratic forces.

The majority of the Chilean people condemn the policy of fascism, the document says. Opposition is mounting everywhere. The different classes and social strata are increasingly resolutely posing the question of what path the country will travel after the overthrow of fascism, what political system will be set up and what social transformations will be implemented.

In the communists' opinion, L. Corvalan points out, a new people's democratic system which will insure changes directed toward achieving social progress must be created in Chile. Sovereignty will belong to the people.

The Communist Party will act together with its allies in the popular unity bloc and in full mutual understanding with the other democratic forces--primarily the Christian Democrats. Without deviating from its fundamental goals, it will take account of the real political and social conditions.

We, the Communist Party leader continues, are setting ourselves three main goals: unity of action to end the dictatorship, a search for common ways to form a new constitutional system and the reaching of agreement to form a government which would include representatives of the Popular Unity Bloc and the Christian Democrats.

We are in favor of the reconciliation with the Chilean people of the armed forces which must serve the cause of the country's independence and progress. We hold out our hand to them. We want to help them liberate themselves from fascism.

The future political system, the PCCH secretary general points out, must embody all Chile's best democratic traditions. It must guarantee the defense of human rights and eliminate the privileged position now occupied by imperialism and oligarchy. The people must participate in all state affairs.

In Chile at the present time the objective conditions have been created for creating a broad antifascist movement. In order to oppose fascism all people's organizations, the various parties and antifascist groupings should clearly see their common enemy. They must unite and coordinate their actions. Such a process is now taking place in the country. It is necessary to promote its further development with the utmost determination. The most important thing today is the overthrow of fascism. A people who are stirred into action will be a triumphant people. The implementation of this important task is no easy matter but is necessary and possible.

The document devotes great attention to the role of the Communist Party whose liquidation was sought by the dictatorship. The repressions unleashed against it led to a reduction in numbers in the communists' ranks. Nevertheless, in the most difficult conditions of the fascist terror the party retained its organizations throughout the country. It is the most numerous, the most organized, the most united and active party of all the parties existing in Chile now. The Communist Party remains the main force in the development of the struggle of the people's masses. It is firmly and profoundly linked with the working class and other strata of the population.

The PCCH secretary general stresses the enormous importance of the role of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries in the struggle by the peoples of all countries, including the Chilean people, against imperialism and all forms of oppression.

In this connection L. Corvalan condemned the splittist policy of the Chinese leaders who have betrayed the cause of the peoples' struggle against imperialism, support Pinochet and oppose Cuba, Angola, Vietnam and other liberated countries.

Fascism, the document concludes, cannot extinguish the flame of the Chilean people's struggle for freedom. The dictatorship is still capable of offering resistance, but its fall is inevitable. Victory, the PCCH secretary general stresses, will be the people's.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINIAN PROPAGANDISTS IN KIEV

AU011825 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Sep 79 pp 1-2 AU

[RATAU-attributed report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 26 September meeting in Kiev with the republic's best propagandists--capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I think I am expressing the general opinion: The comrades who spoke here made a number of interesting proposals and remarks aimed at raising the scientific level and effectiveness of our propaganda. We will consider how these proposals and remarks can be best used to further improve the system of political education in the republic.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on dealing with some problems concerning the organization of the political and economic education of the working people.

OUR COUNTRY'S ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL LIFE, HE POINTED OUT, IS NOW UNDER THE CONSTANTLY GROWING INFLUENCE OF THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS AND OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON FURTHER IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The first stage of work carried out in the republic to comply with the Central Committee decision has been practically completed. At all levels--from the basic party organization to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--practical measures have been worked out. Forces and means have been determined to accomplish tasks set in this important political document.

But the basic share of the work is still ahead. And the purpose of it is to attain a high scientific level in propaganda and agitation, to strengthen their links with life and to enhance by all means the vigor of ideological influence in all its forms and media. All those tasks have been fully and comprehensively combined in the need to significantly raise the effectiveness and quality of the entire enterprise of communist education. That was stated by almost all of the speakers.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR QUALITY"--COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV POINTS OUT,--"MUST PERMEATE ALL ASPECTS OF OUR ACTIVITY NO MATTER WHAT IS IN QUESTION, MATERIAL PRODUCTION OR THE CREATION OF SPIRITUAL VALUES, THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OR THE SPHERE OF SERVICES."

All of us are aware that the task is rather difficult. Its accomplishment requires not only profound professional skills, but also reforms in many fields of practical activity, a new attitude and new, higher criteria in assessing the results of educational work.

In June the republic's party aktivs meeting analyzed in detail the situation and the good experience available in the Ukraine's party organizations, specified qualitatively new tasks with regard to our conditions, and defined the means of implementation.

It was emphasized that we had everything necessary to successfully cope with ideo-educational tasks.

Our people by their heroic labor have attained significant successes in developing the country's productive forces and in satisfying the growing material and cultural needs of the working people. The domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU meets with unanimous support and approval on the part of all Soviet people. A creative and business-like atmosphere has taken shape in the party and the country.

The international position of our Soviet state is as strong as ever. The peaceful foreign policy, the consistent and persistent struggle waged by the CPSU for peace, cooperation, the freedom and independence of peoples enjoys support on the part of all progressive mankind.

Also highly important is the fact that we have a strong material and scientific basis to organize and carry out ideo-educational work. Both in the republic and all over the country a well proportioned system has been created to train and refresh ideological cadres. At all levels, in every city, oblast and rayon significant experience has been accumulated in ideo-educational work.

All that taken together enables us to conclude that WE HAVE NOW ALL THE EXTENSIVE POTENTIAL NECESSARY TO MATERIALIZE THE PARTY'S PROGRAMMATIC GOALS IN SHAPING COMMUNIST CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG PEOPLE.

However, we are also aware that potential does not go into effect by itself; that is, automatically. Great organizational efforts are necessary to make the party's ideas dominant among the masses and to turn them into a material force accelerating our movement to communism.

Success will undoubtedly come when every party organization, every ideological institute and every worker on the ideo-educational front will clearly see their place and functions in that great and multiform work.

THIS MEETING DEALS PRIMARILY WITH A SECTOR OF IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AS IMPORTANT AS POLITICAL EDUCATION AND THE ROLE OF THE PROPAGANDIST IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND MORAL HARDENING OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

Just consider, comrades, the following figures: There are nearly 13 million students in the republic's system of party and economic education alone. There are 450,000 propagandists. In addition, they are the best prepared people both by their education and experience.

It is known that many factors affect the level and quality of work in the entire system of political and economic education. The components of success also lie in the organizational aspect of the matter, from staffing schools and seminars to preparing room for training. But the most important role belongs undoubtedly to the propagandist. Depending precisely on the propagandist, on his preparation and skills are the level of training, the interest in it among the students, their keenness and the desire to profoundly master Marxist-Leninist science which, in its essence, is creative and revolutionary, tolerating no inertness in thinking, no stagnation or conservatism.

For that reason we must not miss in our entire work the fact that people are now educated and well informed. Their spiritual needs are high and constantly growing. Characteristic of our times is the growing stream of information, one could even say an avalanche, of various kinds of news. That information is being broadcast by television and radio, newspapers and magazines, motion pictures and various publications. It is contained in lectures, reports and talks by agitators and lecturers specializing in politics. Contacts among people, bringing them new ideas, have also become more intense.

That means that, for a propagandist, it is now insufficient to possess a sum of ready conclusions, principles and theses learned by heart.

At present one must take pains to turn every lesson into a kind of school of life, to teach people to think independently, to see the patterns of and prospects for social development, to help them generalize the facts of life and to use them in their work.

Certainly, that is what makes up the propagandist's art and what constitutes the main difficulty. [paragraph continues]

The propagandist is called upon to shape the opinions and high moral principles of people, their active roles in life. He must help students grasp various facts from domestic and international life and correctly interpret them from party and class positions.

That is how the question is now seen by the CPSU Central Committee. And that is in the spirit of the Leninist legacy.

V.I. LENIN ALWAYS REGARDED THE WORK OF PROPAGANDISTS AND ALL IDEOLOGICAL CADRES FROM BROAD POSITIONS. HE CONSIDERED THEM PRIMARILY AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PARTY LINE, AS POLITICAL FIGHTERS AND ORGANIZERS.

To reach the level of those tasks, the propagandist himself must profoundly master Marxist-Leninist theory, must constantly replenish his knowledge and must be able to apply it in practice. He must systematically polish his methodical mastery, must learn to speak simply and clearly about the most complex matters, must be well understood by the audience, must be able to win respect and confidence among the listeners.

The propagandist must be principle-minded and consistent, but at the same time tactful, must by his behaviour create an atmosphere of creativity, must not only teach people, but also learn from them.

But all that is only accomplishable when the person likes his or her job, when it is for him, or for her, not only a duty, but also the heart's call and an organic need.

It is impossible simply to serve an idea. One must live and be possessed by our Leninist, Bolshevik idea. Only then is it possible to stir up the others, to inspire them for creative toil in the name of the motherland.

The party entrusts ideological cadres with its most invaluable capital--people, their minds and hearts. It entrusts them with the most responsible job--to shape our people ideologically and morally and, in the final result, to cultivate among them the preparedness, willingness and ability to build communism.

While doing that, THE PARTY IS GUIDED BY V.I. LENIN'S INSTRUCTION THAT "DEVELOPING THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE MASSES, AS EVER, REMAINS THE BASIS AND THE MAIN SUBSTANCE IN OUR ENTIRE WORK." (Note) ("Complete Collection of Works", volumn 13, page 376).

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE REGARDS THE CONCERN FOR PROPAGANDISTS, FOR THEIR SELECTION AND TRAINING AS A RESPONSIBLE TASK CONFRONTING ALL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV HAS NICKNAMED IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS THE PARTY'S GOLD RESERVE THAT MUST BE CHERISHED, CAREFULLY REPLENISHED AND CORRECTLY USED.

The party educates propagandists in the spirit of the Leninist traditions and of the Leninist art of political enlightment of the masses.

Our propagandists have examples to follow. At each stage of its history the party brought forward truly remarkable tribunes, such as M. I. Kalinin, S.M. Kirov, M.V. Frunze, A.A. Zhdanov, D.Z. Manuilskiy, Ye.M. Yaroslavskiy, G.I. Petrovskiy and many others.

The Soviet people rightfully regard L.I. Brezhnev and other CPSU and Soviet state leaders, whose speeches set an inspiring example for our ideological workers, lecturers, agitators and journalists, as outstanding propagandists of the glorious Leninist cohort.

I am pleased, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, to call by name at least a few outstanding propagandists in our republic, who have been able to brilliantly combine their production, scientific and public work with the performance of the important party mission.

Present in this hall are P.M. Nesteruk, propagandist in a communist labor school and senior foreman at the Red excavator plant in Kiev; A.V. Arkhangelskaya, leader of a methodological seminar, professor and chief of the political economy department in the Odessa Higher Maritime Engineering School named after the Leninist Komsomol; B.G. Kulagin, propagandist in a Komsomol political circle, foreman in the mine no. 3-bis of the Thorez Anthracite mining association in Donetskaya Oblast; A.P. Andriyenko, propagandist in a school of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, chief agronomist at the Michurin Kolkhoz in Poltavskaya Oblast; L.P. Khadzhinov, leader of a school for party and economic aktivs and general director of the Zaporozhye V.I. Lenin Transformer Building Association; and V.S. Romanyuk, leader of a theoretical seminar and writer in Lvovskaya Oblast.

One could say quite a few nice things about each of you, esteemed comrades. You have won commendation by your conscientious attitude.

Today you represent hundreds of thousands of the republic's propagandists--workers, kolkhoz peasants, leaders in various production branches, national economic specialists, scientists, teachers and cultural workers.

Many thanks to you for your party-like attitude toward duty.

Our country highly appreciates your work. It has become customary to mark the names of the best propagandists on plaques of honor. Like all laborers, ideological workers win state awards--orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

All participants in our meeting have either been awarded honorary certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, or bear the titles of Honored Cultural Workers of the Ukrainian SSR. This is a worthy appraisal for your great work, the recognition of its importance, and at the same time the manifestation of gratitude and acknowledgement.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the high awards.

I would also like, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, to pose some questions concerning the SUBSTANCE OF POLITICAL EDUCATION. These questions have acquired particular topicality.

Let me be frank, comrades. Unfortunately, important theoretical theses and conclusions are frequently being learned in a simplified manner. This fault occurs among both students and propagandists.

Another shortcoming should also be noted. This shortcoming is the practice occurring here and there, let me say of overlooking and avoiding unsettled tasks, of passing by shortcomings in silence or speaking about them in vague terms [ogulno] without referring to anything in particular, without analyzing the causes and without indicating the culprits.

Certainly, the propagandist must be not an impartial onlooker. He must be a fighter against shortcomings, against any deviations from the principles and rules of our Soviet way of life.

One must also tackle the following question. The theory and practice of socialism, our Marxist-Leninist science, are now in the vanguard of the world's public opinion and a bitter struggle is raging around them. Passions are seething.

The enemies are pouring torrents of dirt on our country and our people. Information published by propaganda centers abroad is full of lies, malice and slander. It would be very careless not to take this into account in propaganda work. We must constantly give a firm rebuff to the intrigues of imperialists, bourgeois nationalists, Zionists and religious fanatics. We must raise the efficiency and offensive effectiveness of our propaganda.

And we must always remember that the front of the ideological struggle requires vigilance and a sharp political feeling. A.V. Arkhangelskaya spoke well here about that.

Propagandists must take all this into account in their activity. This must be particularly remembered by those working among young people--the most emotional and inquisitive part of the population and the party which is particularly irreconcilable to formalism, but at the same time the part that is frequently lacking sufficient life experience.

The practice of avoiding topical questions, making declarative and dull pronouncements and the mechanical repetition of truisms are inadmissible with any audience, but doubly so with an audience of young people.

IN THE FORTHCOMING TRAINING YEAR IT IS URGENT, as P.G. Kostyuk, L.P. Khadzhinov and others correctly noted, TO DISSIMINATE THE DECISIONS OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON IMPROVING PLANNING AND INTENSIFYING THE INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM ON RAISING THE EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION AND THE QUALITY OF WORK.

It is important to profoundly grasp the substance of the forthcoming reform of the economic mechanism and to be able to link measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee with the concrete tasks and deeds of one's own collective. Without this it is impossible to competently explain and to reasonably show that improvements in management and planning are an indispensable condition for further raising the material prosperity of the Soviet people and our fatherland's economic and defense potential.

There is another question concerning the substance of political education: concreteness and link with practice.

PROPAGANDA WORK MUST BE CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE TASKS SET BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV DURING HIS VISIT TO DNEPROPETROVSKAYA OBLAST ON 21-22 SEPTEMBER 1979.

The need was emphasized to intensify the work of the party, soviet and economic organs and of public organizations inorder to increase the rates of economic growth, to raise the effectiveness of communal production and production quality, to make all labor collectives fulfill the production plans and socialist pledges adopted for 1979 and 1980, the final year of the 5-year period. Also emphasized was the need to overcome the bottlenecks and to significantly improve the state of affairs in capital construction, to further develop stockbreeding, to provide the necessary conditions for obtaining a good crop in 1980, and to improve patrons' activity in the countryside. Further, the need was emphasized to strengthen party, state, labor and public discipline, to intensify educational work among young people and to improve the training of highly qualified specialists for the national economy. The importance of protecting the environment was also emphasized.

ALL THESE TASKS ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE FOR THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE IN FULFILLING THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS DECISIONS AND THE 10TH 5-YEAR PLANS.

In the system of party education it is now particularly important that every student concretely and through the examples of his own collective analyze ways of increasing labor productivity, of improving the utilization of fixed assets, of strictly observing economizing practices; and that every student makes his own contribution to the nationwide cause of raising the effectiveness of production and the quality of our entire work. This point was correctly brought up today by comrades M.I. Vasilyev, D.I. Lugovskoy, A.P. Andriyenko and V.A. Belov.

At seminars and in political schools more attention must be paid to the questions of disseminating the socialist way of life and fomenting the feelings of patriotism, civic virtues [grazhdanstvennost], the feelings of public duty, collectivism, companionship and worker's honor. Neither must one avoid such tasks as the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, grabbing practices, eyewash, the plundering of socialist property and so forth.

It is also imperative to more closely link the propaganda of our party's peaceful foreign policy with practical steps taken by the Central Committee and the Soviet Government to strengthen peace, to deepen detente and to support peoples fighting for freedom, independence and social progress.

IT IS NECESSARY TO ASPIRE THAT EVERY MEMBER OF OUR SOCIETY SHOULD BE DEEPLY AWARE THAT THE MORE HE DOES TODAY FOR HIS SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND, THE STRONGER IT WILL BE AND THE MORE LASTING PEACE WILL BE ON EARTH.

PREPARATIONS HAVE BEGUN IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE WORTHY OBSERVANCE OF THE 110TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR GREAT LEADER AND TEACHER, VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN.

And you, propagandists of the great Leninist ideas, must regard these preparations for the jubilee as a king of test of your abilities for carrying these ideas to the masses.

Appropriate attention must be paid to deep studies of Vladimir Ilich's life and activity, to the major problems of Leninism and to topical questions concerning communist construction.

We must never forget that to learn Leninism means to learn to triumph. Leninism is the most advanced and influential ideology in the present-day world. It is an invincible ideology of those to whom the future belongs.

To conclude, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, allow me to express the confidence that our republic's propagandists, the party's reliable assistants, will always be equal to the level of lofty and noble tasks for communist construction.

May your passionate word and personal example help mobilize the working people's creative energies, successfully accomplish socioeconomic tasks for the current 5-year period, and contribute to preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

We wish you good health, great personal happiness and new creative successes in all your activity!

FINAL DAY OF BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD021241 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Belorussian CP Central Committee 19th Plenum continued its work 13 September in Minsk.

A report "On Further Improving Work With Letters and Improving the Reception of Working People in Party, Soviet and Other Organizations in the Republic" was delivered by V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The following participated in the debate on this question: M.K. Kulagin, second secretary of Mogilevskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; A.M. Fomich, second secretary of Minskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; V.Ye. Lovanok, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.V. Matyushevskiy, chairman of the Brestskiy Oblispolkom; A.I. Mogilnitskiy, Belorussian SSR prosecutor; A.A. Malofeyev, chairman of Gomelskiy Oblispolkom; V.V. Mikhelson, first secretary of Vitebsk Belorussian CP Gorkom; A.L. Grib, Belorussian SSR minister of consumer services; N.A. Savostyan, yarn twister at the Grodno textile combine and member of the shop People's Control group; A.K. Zinin, editor of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA; K.I. Shaplyko, chairman of the "Chyrvonaya Zmena" Kolkhoz in Lyubanskiy Rayon; V.I. Kolesnikov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee letters section.

An appropriate resolution was adopted.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee examined the course of the implementation of the Belorussian CP Central Committee 18th Plenum resolution and the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers decisions on questions of fodder procurement on the republic's farms.

The plenum listened to a report by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and obkom and oblispolkom accountability reports delivered by: Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilevskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; I.A. Shibeko, chairman of Vitebskiy Oblispolkom; N.A. Sukhiy, chairman of Minskiy Oblispolkom; N.V. Gordikov, secretary of Grodnenskiy Belorussian CP Obkom.

A speech was delivered on this question by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee 19th Plenum completed its work.

RASHIDOV VISITS TASHKENT UNIVERSITY, TALKS WITH STAFF

LD021557 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "On the Eve of a Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] An important date is approaching--the 60th anniversary of Tashkent State University, the first higher education establishment in the Soviet East. Created by the decree of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, it has become one of the country's major VUZes and has played an important role in the training and education of highly qualified cadres for all sectors of the national economy and in the development of higher education and science in Uzbekistan and other fraternal republics.

The university collective, many thousands strong, is preparing on a wide scale for its glorious jubilee. It is marking its 60th academic year with new successes in organizing teaching, educational and scientific-research work. Year in, year out, its links with production and kindred educational establishments in the country and in other socialist community states strengthen and develop.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, paid a visit to Tashkent's V.I. Lenin State University on 13 September. He met with professors, teachers, students, workers and employees of this very old VUZ and inquired about the activity of the faculties and of the party and Komsomol organizations and about the organization of studies and educational and scientific work.

In a conversation with the university staff Sh. R. Rashidov gave an account of the prospects for the further development of the Uzbek SSR national economy arising from the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and from the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stressed that in the successful implementation of the crucial tasks faced by the republic an important role is required to be played by scientists and higher school staff, who are training skilled specialists for the national economy. It is the most important duty of the university collective, soon to celebrate its 60th anniversary to raise even higher the training standard of cadres and to honorably fulfill the demands made in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing the Higher School and Enhancing the Quality of Specialist Training."

University rector T.A. Sarymsakov, academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; Sh. Z. Urazayev, party committee secretary and corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; student O. Kadyrova; and other participants in the meeting gave assurances that the university collective, bearing the name of the revolution's great leader, would greet the glorious jubilee in a worthy manner.

A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, participated in the conversation.

ESTONIAN MVD PARTY AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES ANTICRIME WORK

LD021555 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Estonian SSR MDV party aktiv took place in Tallinn on 20 September. It discussed the question "of the Estonian SSR MVD party aktiv's tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Improving Work on Protecting Law and Order and Intenisfying the Struggle Against Lawbreaking'" and the corresponding Estonian CP Central Committee resolution. A report was delivered by M. Tibar, Estonian SSR minister of internal affairs.

K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work and delivered a speech.

A. Pork, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and Estonian SSR KGB chairman, also participated in the meeting's work.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU CONSTRUCTION CHIEF VIEWS GEORGIA SITES

LD030735 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Constructing Well and Economically"]

[Excerpt] The other day construction sites in the republic were visited by Comrade I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department. He visited the cities of Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Gagra, Kutaisi and Rustavi and a number of rayons and familiarized himself in detail with the progress of construction and installation work at the Inguri and Zhinvalskaya GES's, the Rustavi chemicals plant and the Kutaisi truck plant. Comrade Dmitriyev assessed highly the quality of construction work which has been carried out at Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet, at the Lenin "Dinamo" Stadium, the water sports complex, the subway and a number of housing developments. He also visited the Sudzhunskiy stockraising complex, Abashskiy rayon, the Okhurey hothouse combine, Ochamchirskiy rayon, the Tamarisskaya poultry unit, Marneulskiy rayon, the Nosirskiy construction materials combine and the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol city.

Comrade I.N. Dmitriyev visited a number of enterprises in the construction materials industry and scientific research institutes. A conference took place in the "Gruzgiprogorstroy," with the participation of specialists from Tbilisi design institutes. A meeting was held at the Georgian CP Central Committee among leaders of a number of ministries, departments, major trusts, planning and design institutes and scientific research institutes of the republic and Comrade I.N. Dmitriyev, at which he shared his impressions and voiced a number of critical observations. Comrade Dmitriyev noted that the present development of construction makes new demands on administration and planning. This problem is a key one today. Construction workers, as well as workers in all sectors of industry and agriculture, are faced with the task of improving the standard of planning work and bringing it into accordance with the new scale of our economy.

Consistency in implementing this line was manifested clearly in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and the tasks of party and state organs and the joint CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." These resolutions must enter the arsenal of all the republic's construction workers.

Noting certain successes in the work of construction workers, Comrade I.N. Dmitriyev also indicated the shortcomings which exist. It is necessary to improve planning and estimate work, devote more attention to questions of concentrating forces on projects nearing completion and do everything to improve the quality of construction and installation work. Construction and installation organizations need a genuinely systematic approach in organizing socialist competition, to insure that autonomous financing is introduced in every way, that valuable initiatives are taken up everywhere and that the experiences of today are still further consolidated by tomorrow.

I.N. Dmitriyev was accompanied on his tour of the republic by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, G.A. Andronikashvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, N.A. Medzmariashvili, Georgian minister of construction, I.A. Kharatishvili, Georgian minister of rural construction, and G.A. Mirianashvili, chairman of the republic's Gosstroy.

INCENTIVES OFFERED PENSIONERS RETURNING TO PART-TIME WORK

LD021316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On Measures To Provide Material Incentives for Work by Old-age Pensioners in the National Economy:

The decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers notes that the measures which have been implemented over the past few years on improving labor conditions at enterprises and organizations, and also on providing material incentives for work done by pensioners, have contributed toward their greater employment in the national economy. And yet, despite the great socio-economic significance of working veterans of labor, and despite the positive influence they have on the education of young workers in the best labor traditions, the necessary conditions for a more extensive participation by pensioners in public production have not yet been created everywhere.

With the aim of further expanding the use of pensioners' work in the national economy, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the councils of ministers of the union republics, ministries, state committees and departments of the USSR, to adopt additional measures to attract pensioners on a wider scale toward working in the national economy, particularly part-time work, especially in the production sphere, and in retail trade enterprises, as well as other enterprises and organizations that provide services to the people. An increase has been added to pensions of those who work after the attainment of pensionable age. This increment has been determined at R10 a month for every year of work after the attainment of pensionable age. The total amount of the increase should not exceed R40 and the amount of the pension including the increase not more than R150 a month. This additional amount is paid to pensioners after they have ceased to work. Working pensioners are given the choice of either receiving their pension while working, or continuing to work without pension, while acquiring the right to an increased pension on account of the increase. A relevent decree has been published on this question by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The right to a pension increase has been granted to pensioners employed as workers, junior service personnel and skilled workers irrespective of their place of employment and also to team leaders in plant-growing and live-stock breeding in state agricultural enterprises.

A list of categories of workers entitled to receive 50, 75 and 100 percent of their set old-age pension while working, but no more than 300 roubles together with their earnings, has been approved; and for certain workers, the full amount, regardless of wages. Included in it are all workers who enjoyed these privileges previously as well as new categories of working pensioners, workers engaged in accounting offices, in control of audit work and some other categories. Apart from this, the right to get a pension has been granted to office workers, so that the pension together with earnings does not exceed R150, if they do not have the right to receive a persion on more favorable terms.

Working invalids, veterans of the Great Patriotic War who have been transferred to an old-age pension are to be provided with 100 percent payment of the set pension regardless of place of work, on condition that the sum of pension and wages does not exceed R300 a month. The material stimuli for continuing work have also been increased for other pensioners from among the ranks of servicemen. It has been established that pensioners working part-time may enjoy the same privileges and advantages as workers and employees engaged in full working days and full work weeks. Directors of enterprises and organizations in the sphere of material production and services to the people have been allowed, with the consent of trade union committees, to grant old-age pensioners leave without pay lasting up to 2 months if they so wish. The above-mentioned measures will start in January 1980.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS LATE-SEPTEMBER HARVESTING SCENE

LD030819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[C. Pavlov agricultural review: "Value Every Day"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 24 September some 109.8 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been harvested--88 percent of the area sown to them. Some 93 percent of the harvested grain has been threshed. Some 853,000 hectares of grain corn has been harvested, while 1.2 million hectares of sunflower-26 percent of the sown area--have been harvested and 1.22 million hectares of sugar beet--33 percent of the sown area--lifted. Some 2 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted--63 percent of the sown area.

In the course of the week the farmers of Kazakhstan's virgin lands threshed 3 million hectares of grain.

Some 47 percent of the country's rice sowing have been harvested.

Some 30 million hectares of grain winter crops have been sown--82 percent of the target. Some 49.2 million hectares have been fall plowed--42 percent of the target.

The procurement of feed for livestock raising is continuing.

In the eastern regions of the country, where the main events in the grain harvest are currently taking place, the weather last week was on the whole favorable to the farmers. It was warm and rain fell in places but, in weather forecasters' language, the rain could be described as localized in nature and did not slow the work down. The windrowed grain dried quickly. Output per combine increased. For this reason the rate of grain threshing for the country as a whole increased last week. Farms in Altayskiy Kray performed this operation well. In 7 days they threshed 1 million hectares of grain. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Omskaya Oblast have 660,000 hectares to their credit and farms in Novosibirskaya Oblast have threshed more than 500,000 hectares. The disparity between harvesting and threshing in the country has also been reduced--from 11.6 million hectares to 7.5 million hectares, although it is only fair to point out that it is still pretty big in places and, consequently, every effort must be made to increase threshing rates. All the more so since in the last 2 days the weather in eastern regions has deteriorated again and every effort must be made and every means utilized in order to complete the harvest before the cold weather sets in.

This applies not only to grain crops. In the RSFSR, for example, only 15.5 percent of sunflowers have been harvested so far; a mere 111,000 hectares were added during the week. In the opinion of experts from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, farms in the Stavropol and Don regions and in Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts have been unjustifiably slow in getting sunflower harvesting operations underway. In these areas poor use is being made of the drying capacities of grain reception enterprises and oil plants.

The battle for grain continues in Kazakhstan's virgin lands. By Monday 23,650,000 hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been harvested here--96 percent of the area sown. Some 19.8 million hectares have been threshed--84 percent of the amount harvested. Some 3 million hectares of grain crops were threshed during the week, out of which Tselinogradskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts accounted for 620,000 and 580,000 hectares respectively.

The harvest campaign, which is nearing its end, is characterized by great intensity. The virgin-landers are striving to get the most out of their equipment, to maneuver it skilfully, to prevent harvesting units from standing idle, to combat grain losses and to insure that all trucks operate right round the clock and that grain is received promptly, worked up to a high standard and preserved in its entirety. Unfortunately, in oblasts like Turgayskaya and Uralskaya rates of grain delivery and unloading are being held up by transport workers.

Farmers in the Ukraine are currently working in accordance with the slogan "All Crops To Be Quickly Harvested, Shipped and Stored!" All urgent field operations--harvesting the sugar beet, corn for grain, sunflowers and vegetables--are proceeding in a well-organized manner.

Some 392,500 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested in the republic--21 percent of the planned amount. This time last year only 42,400 hectares of grain corn had been harvested. Beet lifting is proceeding apace on farms in Kharkovskaya, Volynskaya, Odesskaya and a number of other oblasts. In the republic as a whole some 30,3 percent of the area sown to beet has been harvested, which is more than last year. Some 620,000 hectares of sunflowers have been harvested--38 percent of the planned amount. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovogradskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts are still behind in this work.

The rice harvest is picking up speed. Some 285,000 hectares of this crop have now been harvested--almost half of the planned area. Some 189,000 hectares of rice grain have been threshed.

Primorye is becoming a major rice-growing area. One-fifth of the sowings have been harvested here. Some 1,450 combines and 1,200 trucks are engaged in harvesting in the kray. The equipment has been concentrated in 60 harvesting and transportation complexes. This year Primorye's rice-growers sowed good-quality seed at favorable times and carefully fertilized and treated the sowings with herbicides. As a result, the crop was a good one. Primorye's rice-growers have pledged to sell the state 85,000 tons of grain.

The work front is expanding on the cotton plantations. Despite the weather conditions a good harvest has been gathered. Tadzhikistan's procurement centers have taken delivery of the first 100,000 tons of the new cotton crop. The flow of raw cotton is increasing daily. The rapid pace of the harvest campaign is the result of making extensive use of cotton harvesting machines, and combines are also at work on the plantations where the particularly valuable fine-fiber cotton is grown. Some 180,000 hectares of plantations in the republic are being machine-harvested.

TASS reports that Georgia's farmers have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of tea to the state and have dispatched 440,000 tons of raw leaves for processing.

The intensification of production has become a decisive factor in increasing gross harvests of high-quality tea. This year the average yield from each of the 70,000 hectares of plantations was around 7,000 kilograms of leaves--a level which not very long ago seemed unattainable.

Feed procurement is continuing. The warm September has afforded additional opportunities for supplementing feed stocks; consequently, in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine harvesting grain corn, silage is simultaneously being procured from the same land, since although the grain is ripe the stalks are still green. In Kiyevskaya Oblast, for instance, they plan to lay in 1 million tons of silage from the area sown to grain corn. The corn is also pretty good in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Good cobs have formed on the corn in some places and this makes it possible to produce highly nutritious mixed silage. Hay, cured hay and grass meal procurement rates increased in the country last week.

And so the fall is a time of great concern, work and opportunity, during which we must cherish every day, speed up and improve harvesting operations and strive to achieve good end results in every sector of the vast farming industry.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD022256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] On the fields of Russia, agricultural workers are completing the gathering in of the harvest. Today the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported that reaping had been carried out in the republic on 89 percent of the total area occupied by grain crops. In the past week grain harvesting has been totally completed in one of the main grain areas, Orenburgskaya Oblast. Threshing of grain has been completed by machine operators of Khabarovskiy Kray. Work is nearly completed in Altayskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts. Farms of Omskaya Oblast have sold to the state 1 million tons of grain.

Mass harvesting of groat crops is also under way in the republic.

Sugar beet has been harvested from 1 million hectares. This is a high rate. Harvesting has yet to be carried out on about one-third of the sugar beet fields.

Work is going efficiently and smoothly on the fields allocated to potatoes. Lifting has been completed early in the Karelskaya ASSR, Kurganskaya Oblast and on many farms of Ivanovskaya, Kostromskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts.

KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION

AU021629 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "According to data published by the Central Statistical Administration, by 1 October grain and bean crops in the republic had been mown on practically the entire area and threshed on (22,156,000) hectares, including last week on 2,349,000 hectares. The area remaining to be threshed amounts to more than 2 million hectares. This is mainly virgin land wheat in northern rayons. The largest areas to be threshed are in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinovgradskaya Oblasts."

Buckwheat and millet threshing is also going on in the north of the republic, buckwheat and millet fields making up the larger part of Kazakhstan's spring seedings. Millet is also being harvested in western Kazakhstan. Rice and corn harvesting for grain is in full swing in the south of the republic. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast, out of the 88,000 hectares of rice more than 60,000 have been mown. In south Kazakhstan as a whole, corn for grain has been mown on each fourth hectare sown.